Wednesday, August 6, 1975
Sravana 15, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday August 6, 1975/Sravana 15, 1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 908 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1975 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9923/75].

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) The Companies (Transfer of Profits to Reserves) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 426(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1975.

(ii) The Companies (Declaration of Dividend out of Reserves) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 427(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1975.

(2) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the above Notifications.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9924/75].

NOTIFICATION *re.* EXTENSION OF INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (POSSESSION) RULES TO SIKKIM

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA). I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 344(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1975 issued under section 10 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 extending the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) Rules, 1965 to the State of Sikkim.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9925/75].

EMPLOYEES' PF (THIRD AMENDMENT SCHEME, 1975 AND INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (CENTRAL) AMENDMENT RULES, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Employees Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 871 in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1975, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9926/75].

(2) A copy of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Amendment Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 951 in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1975, under sub section (5) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-9927/75]

11.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Twenty-third sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House, held during the current session

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COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Twenty-second Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the period from 21st July to the 4th August, 1975, as indicated in the Report:

(1) Shri Morarji R. Desai

(2) Shri M. T. Raju.

(3) Shri Madhu Dandavate

(4) Shri P. V. G. Raju

(5) Shri Bibhuti Mishra

(6) Shri Ram Dhan

(7) Shri Samar Guha

(8) Shri Shyamnandan Mishra

(9) Shri Narendra Singh

(10) Shri Noorul Huda

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

11.05 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. SPEAKER. The question is. ...

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA (Poona): Why don't you suggest deletion of Direction 19B of Directions by the Speaker? This should not happen every day.

MR SPEAKER: It is nothing very serious; it is not that something wrong will happen. Both Mr. Raghu Ramaiah and myself want to give a gift to you all today. It happens to be the birthday of both of us.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Congratulations to both of you.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 6-8-1975.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): May I express on behalf of the House many happy returns of the day to you and to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs?

MR. SPEAKER: Thanks very much, Mr. Salve.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I also join in that.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. I am specially happy that my friend, Mr Mohan Dharia, wishes me much more than others.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move:†

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament, at their sittings held on 4th and 5th April, 1973, made a number of recommendations, which I shall spell out. The recommendations were *inter alia* rent-free accommodation of 'A' type flat with servant quarters; water and electricity charges upto Rs. 600 per annum to be borne by the Government; free medical facilities at all government hospitals; provision of service postage stamps worth Rs. 50 per month; under constituency allowance the recommendation was that Government might provide transport facilities to members touring their constituencies; travel by ACC; railway pass for family members of unmarried, widow/widower MPs; the same rail travel facilities to spouses as are admissible to MPs; payment of D.A. during intermediate journeys under proviso 2 to section 5 and air travel during off-session period; secretarial/stenographic assistance. These were broadly the recommendations of the Committee. Actually some of them have already been implemented. For instance the number of telephone calls was increased from 10,800 to 15,000.

We have also increased the travelling allowance for the journeys performed by road to the rate of Re. 1 per kilometre. Regarding medical facilities, a provision has been made for two additional doctors for domiciliary visits.

Government have been considering the question of some other allowances mentioned by the Committee. Government does realise that Members of Parliament are probably one of the lowest paid in the world, but at the same time, hon. Members, I know, appreciate the present economic situation and the constraints placed on the Government in regard to the finances. Nevertheless, realising fully the difficulties experienced by hon. Members and in order to facilitate their satisfactory functioning, inside the House and outside, Government have decided to provide certain more facilities. In Section 8 of the Act, there is already a provision for housing and postal facilities. Of course, the quantum of it, whether in cash or kind, has to be prescribed, but there is a provision in the Act. But there is no provision in regard to water, electricity, constituency and secretarial facilities. After all, all this has to be prescribed by rules by the Joint Committee, but there must be a provision in the Act in order to enable them to do so. The

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

Act is, therefore, being amended to add to the words already there regarding housing and postal facilities, also the words water, electricity, constituency and secretarial facilities.

I may mention that some of them can be given in kind, but it may not be possible for some of them to be given in kind, for instance provision of travelling facilities in the constituencies. You know, how difficult it is to do that. Taking overall view of the matter, we thought, we will leave it to the Rules Committee and they will naturally consult the Government to prescribe under the various heads, what should be done. But there must be an enabling provision in the Act and this is the purpose of this Bill. It is to enable the Joint Committee to prescribe rules not only in respect of housing facilities and postal facilities, but also for water, electricity, constituency and secretarial facilities. This, in my opinion, is a very reasonable suggestion. I do not say, we meet fully the requirements of the Members, nor do I say, we are accepting—we are not in a position to accept—all the recommendations of the Committee, but to the extent, the Government can find resources, they would like to do something under these heads.

I take this opportunity to thank Shri D. N. Tiwary, the then Chairman of the Joint Committee, which made these recommendations, as also the Members of that Committee. I also thank Mr. R. S. Pandey, who is the present Chairman and who is pursuing further implementation by Government with no less vigour.

I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Sir, I would like to avail of this opportunity to thank Shri D. N. Tiwary, who has made such a recommendation. Also please give me the opportunity to congratulate the Minister on behalf of the House that he has done something, not very substantial, but something. We expect that he would take into consideration the present hard-pressed time and would do a little more and more to enable the hon. Members to discharge their duties.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

I also join in this because nobody knows how many people have worked on it and for how many years. I am very happy that the report is unanimous. That is a big feature. If you meet sometime in future again in such a Committee, you must also include some guest allowance. (*Interruptions*) I am quite serious. Sometimes there are more guests in M.P's house than there is accommodation In such cases there are two alternatives—either to send the guests to some hotel or to some 'sarai'. Either the Minister should provide something to build something like a Parliament 'sarai' or provide some money so as to send surplus guests to a hotel and the payment will be made out of that money.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Members of this House or the other House (especially the Members of the Lok Sabha) have to spend much on the guests from their constituency. You have correctly said. I know of my own house—three or four people are staying practically for all the day and sometimes we have to give them Railway fare when they go back to the constituency.

It is a fact that these concessions have been given and the report as the hon. Minister says is unanimous. But let me make it clear that Member from our party was not taken on this Com-

mittee at the initial stage. Later on we gave a suggestion on behalf of our party.

As far as postal expenses are concerned, we have to spend Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per day on stamps. It will be better if we are given service stamps. We need not be paid in cash.

On telephone calls I have to pay Rs. 7,000 p.a. Rs. 3,000 is being deducted because of the S.T.D. calls. People come and use the telephone. It has been impossible for me to ask my colleagues not to use it.

Third thing is about the secretariat facilities. We requested that four of us or five of us be favoured with a stenographer. I cannot keep a stenographer. I have to keep a part time typist as I cannot give more than Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m. Secretariat benefits should also be given to me.

I do not know what exact benfits will be given in this enabling Bill. As other people want to improve efficiency we also want to improve it. Efficiency can be maintained and improved if we have a good office and other facilities. Whether we will be paid in cash or kind—we have been told by the Finance Minister that if cash payment is made, it will cause inflation. That is why Central Government employees have not been paid D.A. in cash. I have requested the Finance Minister and through you I would request in all humility to the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to give these concessions to the Members of Parliament including Shri S. M. Banerji only when instalments of D.A., which are due, are paid to the Government employees numbering 30 lakhs. The hon. Finance Minister said that D.A. will be given to the Central Government employees after this session. The mode of payment will have to be discussed. 30 lakhs of Central Government employees are suffering today. Their backbone is broken because of the high prices. Prices are coming down, no doubt, but they are mostly in the wholesale markets but this has not given relief them. This is an inopportune moment, it is an unfortunate day, perhaps, if some concession for us is to be given during this emergency, when the country is being asked to tighten its belt. Those who are suffering already are being asked to tighten their belts. It is unfortunate if we take a decision to give even an amount of Rs. 50 or 60 more to Members of Parliament without giving six instalments of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees. I request the Minister to give an assurance in this House. This assurance may be given either by Finance Minister or by Mr. Raghu Ramaiah, because he is also equally responsible. He should assure us that unless six instalments of D.A. are sanctioned to Central Government employees, no further amenities will be given to Members, so that there will be better understanding between the Central Government employees and Government and this House.

With these observations I conclude and I hope that my suggestions will be considered by Government.

श्री डी०एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल बहुत देर से आया । ढाई वर्ष पहले कमेटी की यूनानिमस रिकमन्डेशन हुई थी । हम ने भारत की बहुत सी स्टेट्स में जा कर पता लगाया था कि कहां एम्बर्स को क्या मिलता है, असेम्बली के मेम्बर्स को क्या फेसिलिटीज मिलती है और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को क्या फेसिलिटीज मिलती हैं । यह भी पूछा कि दुनिया की अन्य पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स को क्या मिलता है, क्या सुविधायें मिलती हैं । पता लगा कि छोटे छोटे देशों में जैसे मोरक्को, सीलोन और पाकिस्तान में पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स को हम लोगों से दुगनी पे और अलाउन्सेज हैं । भारत ही एक ऐसा देश है जहां छोटे से देशों से भी आधा यहां के मेम्बर्स को मिलता है ।

माननीय बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि मेम्बरों को बहुत खर्चा करना होता है । ठीक बात है । हमारे यहां 2, 4, 5, गेस्ट्स बराबर आते

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

रहते हैं जिन को खिलाना पड़ता है और किराया भी कभी कभी देना पड़ता है। और वह जब आते हैं तो टेलीफोन भी काते हैं जिस के लिये मना करना मुश्किल हो जाता है। डायरेक्ट ट्रंक सर्विस होने के नाते कानपुर, लखनऊ, पटना, बम्बई आदि शहरों को लोग फोन भी करते हैं। इस की वजह से टेलीफोन का बिल बहुत बढ जाता है मेम्बरों को किसी किसी महीने एक पैसा भी नहीं मिलता है। यह देखते हुए कमेटी ने सोचा था कि सरकार से नकदी नहीं लिया जायेगा, केश अमाउन्ट नहीं मांगेंगे बल्कि कुछ ऐसी सिफारिशें की जाय जो केवल रूल्स को अमेंड करने से हम को सुविधायें मिल जाये और एक्ट बदलने की भी जरुरत न पड़े। जैसे हम ने कहा कि 'ए' टाइप क्वार्टर फी किया जाये। यह भी मांगा था कि 50 रू० तक बिजली और पानी मुफ्त किया जाय। इस से ज्यादा अगर कोई खर्चा करता है तो मेम्बर उस का पेमेन्ट करे। हम लोगों ने सर्विस स्टाम्प्स मांगे थे। जो लोग कम स्टाम्प्स इस्तेमाल करें वह सरकार को वापस हो जायेगें। यह फसिलिटीज सरकार कायन्ड में दे सकती थी। इसी प्रकार हमने यह भी मांगा था कि हर जिले में डी० एम० के यहां दो, तीन जीपें रहती है, जब मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट अपनी कांस्टूयूऐंसी में जाये तो उन को जीप का इस्तेमाल अलाऊ कर दिया जाय और बाद में वह जीपें सरकारी काम कर सकत हैं। इस से अधक खर्चा नहीं बढेगा। मुझे खेद है कि मिनिस्टर पार्लियामेंटरी अफसर्स में उन सारी रिकमन्डेशन को नहीं देखा।

अब जैसे उन्हों ने कहा कि विडो, विडोअर और अनमेरिड लोग यहां हैं, और खास कर औरतें जो अकेली जी रही है उन का स्पाउज नहीं है जो यह फसिलिटी ले सकें, वह अनअटेक्ट रहते हैं। इसलिये उन को एक फेमिली के लिये एक और पास दिया जाता जिस से उन का काम चलता। हमने यह भी सिफारिश की थी अगर स्पाउज के लिये नहीं दे सकते तो थर्ड क्लास पास को फर्स्ट क्लास पास में कर दिया जाय ताकि जब हम लोग यहां आय तो अपने साथ फेमिली को ले जायें, और अगर फेमिली मेम्बर नहीं है तो कोई अटेंडेंट ले जाये जो हमारी सहायता कर सकें। आज होता यह है कि अटेंडेंट थर्ड क्लास में गाड़ी में बहुत दुर चलता है जो जरूरत पड़ने पर हमारी मदद नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन उन्होने हमारी यह सिफारिश भी नहीं मानी।

हम ने यह भी सिफारिश की थी कि जो सेक्रेट्रेरियल फेसिलिटी आप देना चाहते हैं वह चार मेम्बरों में एक स्टेनों दे जो आल्टरनेट डेज पर सुबह, शाम हमारी चिट्ठियां इत्यादी का काम करे और उन्हें टाइप कर दिया करे। लेकिन ऐसा न कर के आप हम को केश दे रहे हैं जो कि मैं समझता हुँ नाकाफी होगा क्यों कि इतने पैसे में क ई स्टेनों अ जकल नहीं मिल सकता। कोई भी स्टेनो 600 रु० से कम नहीं मिलेगा आप जो इस काम के लिये पैसा दे रहे हैं उस से हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। बहुत सी असेम्बलीज में वहां के मेम्बरों को कन्सटीचुएन्सी एलाउएन्स 250 रु० मिलता है। यहां तक कि गोआ ऐसे छोटे राज्यों में 150 रू० मिलता है जब कि उनको लाख, डेढ लाख लोगों को देखना पड़ता है और हम लोगों को 10,11 लाख लोगों को देखना पड़ता है। तो क्या आप लोग हम को केवल भुलावा देना चाहते है। जो कांसटटयूएन्सी अलाउन्स दे दिया। हम लोगों को 10 लाख लोगों को सर्व क ना पड़ता है। तो कैसे इतने कम पैसे में हम सर्व कर सकते हैं। इसलिये अगर आप फेसिलिटी बजाय देश के कायन्ड में देते तो अच्छा रहता क्योंकि कहने के लिये तो यह हो जायगा कि 500 रू० मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट को पे दिया, लेकिन उस से हमारे काम में सुविधा नहीं होगी। ऐसे हम लोग बदनाम भी होगे और हमारा

काम भी नहीं चलेगा। इसलिये हम चाहते थे कि आप इस बिल में जब रूल बनायें तो आप यह प्रोवीजन करें कि बिजली और पानी मुफ्त करेंगे, पोस्टेज फ्री करेंगे और मकान का किराया कम करेंगे। जो आप सेक्रेटेरियल अलाउन्स 200 रु० देना चाहते हैं इस से तो अच्छा यह रहे कि आप स्टेमों के दीजिये। इसी तरह 300 रु० कांस्टीट्यूंसी अलाउन्स देंगे तो इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। इन दोनों को मिला कर 500 रु० होता है जिस से हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। इस से हम लोगों क मुफ्त की बदनाम होगी।

माननीय बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि सरकारी कर्मचारियो के डी० ए० का ख्याल किया जाए। मैंने जांच कराई जब से हमारी पे और अलान्सेज फिक्स हुए हैं तब से कर्मचारियों के अलाउन्सेज में 9 बार इजाफा हुआ है। इसलिये अगर 9 मर्तबा हमारा भी जोडा जाय जो हम कर रहे हैं उससे ज्यादा होगा यह तो बहुत कम ही होगा।

बेलजियम ऐसे देश में मेम्बर्स को करीब 1,000 रु० महीना अलाउन्स का मिलता है, मैं इंगलैंड और अमरीका का उदाहरण नहीं देता क्योंकि वह धनी मुल्क है, पाकिस्तान में मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट को वहां क करेंसी में 1,500 रु० प्रति माह मिलता है, और डी० ए० 50 रु० मिलता है, जो इंडियन करेन्सी में 78.75 पैसे होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे मे एक सर्कुलेट भी किया हुआ है। मैं तो कई जगह जाता हूं और देखता हू कि सब से कम अगर पार्लियामेंटेरियन को कहीं मिलता हैं तो इस देश में मिलता है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : मैं पार्लियामेंट्री मिनिस्टर और गवर्नमेंट एज ए व्होल से कहूंगा कि वे हम को कम से कम पाकिस्तान के बराबर तोलें। पाकिस्तान में वहां के मेम्बरों को 1500 रु० मिलता है जोकि यहां के रुपये में 2300 रु० बनता है और उनको 50 रु० मिलता है जो यहां के 78 रुपये के बराबर होता है। आप ने डेली एलाउन्स नहीं बढ़ाया है और आप ने ट्रेविल फैसेलिटी जो इन्क्वायरी के लिए होनी चाहिए वह नहीं दी है तो आप हम लोगों के साथ ही इतनी कंजूसी क्यों करते हैं। और खर्चों में आप कोई कमी नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन जब हम लोगों का सवाल आता है, तो आप कमी करने की सोचते हैं। ऐसा आप न कीजिए और हम लोगों को मन से, दिल से और बिना ज्यादा सोचे हुए फेसेलिटीज दीजिए जिस से हम ठीक से काम कर सकें। आप सेशन मे पार्लियामेंट मे बिल रखते जाते है और हम से पास कराते जाते है। इतने सारे बिल पास हो गये और जितने आप और लाएंगे, सब पास हो जाएंगे।

एक बात और है। यहां पर आप हमें कभी 8 बजे रात तक बैठाते हैं, कभी 10 बजे रात तक बैठाते है और ओवरटाइम आप हमें देते नहीं हैं। छुट्टी के दिन शनिवार को भी आप बैठाते है और हम काम करते है। सर्विस वालों को बैठाते तो उन को आप को ओवर टाईम देना पड़ता है। इस तरह से 300 या 500 रुपये देने से कुछ नहीं होगा इसके बारे में आप फिर से सोचिये और रूल्स कमेटी म आप ऐसे रूल्स बनाए जिनसे पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को ज्यादा सहूलियत मिले और Members of Parliament may be free from every botheration about expenditture.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव): अध्यक्ष जी, आपकी रहनुमाई, आपकी सदारत और आपका तजुर्बा, जो दुनिया की तमाम पार्लियामेंट्रों के फंक्शन्स और उनके काम को आपने देखा है, हमारे लिये एक फक्र का बायस है और आज आप वर्ल्ड के जितने डेमोक्रेटिक देश है और उन की जो कमेटी है, उस के अध्यक्ष है और हमारे यहां की पार्लियामेंट के भी अध्यक्ष हैं। वर्ल्ड के तमाम पार्लियामेंट्रों

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

की कमेटी के आप अध्यक्ष हैं और आपसे जो मैंने अभी सुना वह मुझे बड़ा अच्छा लगा और उस से थोड़ा मेरा हौसला भी बढ़ा। आप को इस बात का अहसास है और जैसा कि अभी आपने सदन में बताया कि अगर कहीं किसी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को सब से कम मिलता है, तो वह भारत की पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को मिलता है।

श्रीमन्, जिस वक्त मुझ चयरमेन बनाया गया था उस वक्त मैंने उन रिकमेंडेशन्स को पढ़ा था जोकि श्री तिवारी की कमेटी ने दी थी और मैंने श्री रघुरामैया जी से कहा था कि ब्रादर, यह बताइए कि कुछ होने वाला है या नहीं। अगर कुछ होने वाला है तो मुझ चयरमेन बनाइए वरना मैं हाथ जोड़ता हूं क्योंकि वह जो कमेटी है यह पार्लियामेंटके सब मेम्बरों से वाबस्ता आज हमारी हलात क्या है। गेस्ट्स का भी नाम लिया गया। गस्ट्स हमारे यहा भी आते हैं। उन को कहां टिकाया जाए? होटल में टिकाएं? सराय में वे ठहर नहीं सकते क्योंकि जगह नहीं मिलती है और कहीं दूसरी जगह वे ठहर नहीं सकते। वे हमारे जिले से आते हैं, हमारी कान्सटीटुयेन्सी से आते हैं, तो किस का दरवाजा खटखटाएं। वे हमारे यहां ही ठहरते हैं। जब शाम को यहां से जाते हैं तो चार, पांच मुर्तियां वहां दिखाई देती हैं वे हमारी कास्टीटुयेन्सी से आते हैं। और पांच पांच, सात सात, रोज ही हमारे यहां आते हैं मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट की हैसियत से हमको अपने गस्ट्स को अच्छी तरह से एन्टर-टन करना पड़ता है और हमारा यह फर्ज है कि हम अच्छी तरह से उनको खिलाएं। अब जो रुपया यहां से मिलता है, उसमें हम क्या कर सकते हैं। वह तो जीरो के बराबर ही होता है जैसा कि तिवारी जी ने कहा। इस लिए मैं हाथ जोड़कर कहता हूं कि इस बारे में आप कुछ सोचिये।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): इसमें हाथ जोड़ने का क्या सवाल है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे: मैं यह कहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस बात को देखे कि मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के फंकशन्स क्या हैं और उस को कितना काम करना पड़ता है। तीन तीन, चार चार जगह उस को एस्टेब्लिशमेंट रखना पड़ता है। कहीं कहीं पर चार जगह रखना पड़ता है और कहीं पर तीन जगह। एक तो उसे अपने गांव में रखना पड़ता है, एक कान्स्टीट्यूयेन्सी के हेडक्वार्टर पर और एक यहां दिल्ली में। अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को अच्छी तरह से निभाए, वह अपने दायित्व को, अपने फर्ज को अच्छी तरह से निभाए यहां के मैसेज को लोगों तक पहुँचाए और अगर आप चाहते है कि वह ईमानदारी से काम करे तो कम से कम आपको यह देखना चाहिए कि इस में कितना खर्चा होता है। हम कोई हड़ताल नहीं करते हैं और न हमारी कोई यूनियन है, इसलिये मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट को उतना तो मिलना चाहिए जिस से वह अपने कर्त्तव्य को अच्छी तरह से निभा सके। अपने दायित्व को पूरा करने के लिए उसके क्या क्या अखराजात हैं, यह देखना चाहिए और उसी हिसाब से उसको मिलना चाहिए। कितना कम खर्च करके उसको आज अपना काम चलाना पड़ता है।

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल ने मेम्बरों के पेंशन के बारे में कहा था। एक मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट आप को अच्छी सेवा देता है जबकि वह मेम्बर रहता है और मान लीजिए अगले इलेक्शन में वह हार गया, तो हार जाने के बाद उस के पास दिल्ली आने के लिये पैसे भी नहीं होते हैं। कितने ही ऐसे मेम्बर आफ पार्लिया-

मेंट है जो कि पैसे न होने के कारण यहां दिल्ली में नहीं आ सकते हैं। वे रेल का टिकट भी नहीं ले सकते हैं। जिस मेम्बर ने पांच वर्ष सेन्ट्रल हाल में गुजारे हैं और आप के साथ पार्लियामेंट में काम किया है, वह यहां दिल्ली आ ही नहीं सकता क्योंकि उस के पास पैसा नहीं है, वह यहां पर आ कर ठहर नहीं सकता यह कितने दुख की बात है। इसलिये पार्लियामेंट के पांच वर्ष के समाप्त होने के बाद, एक टर्म के समाप्त होने के बाद, उन लोगों को पैंशन दी जाए और उस को आने जाने के लिये पास दिया जाए। जब वे पालिटीकल लाइफ में आए और इतने इंज स्पेन्ट किये, तो कम से कम पालिटीकल लाइफ की एक डिगनिटी होनी चाहिए, एक गरिमा होनी चाहिए और एक प्रतिष्ठा होनी चाहिए।

इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर फिर विचार करें और मैं कमेटी के चेयरमैन की हैसियत से कहता हूँ कि जितना आज आप एक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को देते है, उन थोडे से पैसों मे उसका काम नहीं चल सकता और वह अपने कर्तव्य को अच्छी तरह से नही निभा सकता। आप इतना तो दीजिए कि वह एक साधारण जीवन बिता सके।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद यहां पर नहीं हैं। वे आप को बताते कि उनका एक दिन की चिट्ठियों कि ऐवरेज 60, 70 का आता है। मेरा ऐवरज 40 चिट्ठियों का है। हम कोई लव लेटर्स तो लिखते नही है हम तो चिट्ठिया अपनी कास्टीटुयेन्सी के लोगों को ही लिखते है। उस के लिये कम से कम हमें पोस्टेज तो मिलना चाहिए। बिजली और पानी का खर्चा क्या हम को मिलता है? वह ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए और पोस्टेज मिलने चाहिए। हमारे बहुत से सदस्यों के पास स्टेनो नहीं हैं। इसलिये यह रिकमेडेशन किया था कि चार सदस्यों के बीच में एक स्टेनो दिया जाये, जो आल्टरनेटली उन के पास जा कर काम करे हम कोई अपने पर्सनल काम के लिये स्टेनो नही मांगते हैं। वह तो मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के फैंक्शन्स को पूरा करने के लिये चाहते हैं। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि जो रिकमेडेशन्स फसेलिटीज देने के लिए की गई है, उन सब को मजूंर करना चाहिए। आप चाहे पैसा न दें लेकिन कम से कम स्टेनो दें, पोस्टेज दें, एलाउन्स दीजिये उतना जिस में पानी बिजली जो खर्च होता है उसका खर्चा निकल सके। रोशनी जलाते है पेपर पढ़ते हैं क्या उसमें बिजली खर्च नहीं होता है इसमें कौन सी बड़ी बात है। इतनी बड़ी पार्लियामेंट है और सारे देश के लिए यह नियम और कानून बनाती है। नाम बड़ा दर्शन छोटे वाली बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम चाहेंगे स्पीकर साहब आपकी रहनुमाई हमें प्राप्त हो और आप अपने गुड आफिसेस का थोड़ा सा इस्तेमाल करके इनको थोड़ा सा समझा दीजिये।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): There is no doubt about unanimity of opinion in this House for increase of salary and allowances. Facts and figures have been collected by the concerned Committee. I do not wish to repeat them. You, Sir, in particular are conversant with this problem all over the world, since happily you happen to be the President of the world organisation, the Inter-Parliamentary Union. And in this year of our Speaker being the head of the world organisation, if members feel that they have to come somewhat on a par with the members of parliament in other countries, it is not a very exorbitant demand we are making to Government.

First many members will deal with members' allowances. I want to deal

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

with Ministers' allowances also incidentally. When I was Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission, I used to get more money than when I was a member of the Cabinet. Every day the Commission sat, I used to get Rs. 51 allowance just as members do, when the House sits. Phone facilities were available just as for members. As soon as I became Minister, the home constituency phone was disconnected and we had to pay the expenses ourselves. That is a great burden. We have to pay the rental charges for telephone, calls and all that. That alone came to Rs. 500—600. If it is worked out, a member will very likely be financially better of than a Minister with his salary and allowances.

MR. SPEAKER: You add the Speaker also along with it.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: You are right. I was coming to that also. I do not want to make exorbitant demands or proposals. First the Ministers must be allowed free constituency phone facilities as it is to the members. Ministers do not cease to become members of this House merely because they are Ministers. They have to nurse their constituencies. It is not as though Ministers are freed from the responsibility of nursing their constituencies. Therefore, I want Government to take notice of this request. Specially so in case of the Deputy Ministers and Ministers of State. Phone facilities extended to ordinary members should not be curtailed in their cases. This is the first proposal I want to make.

Secondly, as you know, petrol expenses have gone up, almost more than double.

AN HON. MEMBER: Four times.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I am not comparing the price of petrol now with what it was four or five years ago. I am taking into consideration the recent rise. If I make too much of a demand, it may not be acceptable....

AN HON. MEMBER: Palatable.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA:.... leave alone palatable—to the authorities. I have had experience. When it comes to expenditure, psychologically any Minister thinks of cutting it down instead of increasing it, we have to maintain what is called the balance of the budget. So the petrol cost has gone up. I want that the Members of the House as well as the Members of the Council of Ministers should be given extra allowance to make up for the increased petrol cost; it may be called conveyance allowance. I understand that the Government is proposing to pay a consolidated allowance of about Rs. 500 to each Member for electricity and various other facilities. I request that Rs. 250 may be allowed as conveyance allowance to Members. Ministers as well as the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, though actually we know that it costs much more, about Rs. 500 or 600 a month. I would not go to that extent; I should suggest that a separate allowance of Rs. 250 by way of conveyance allowance be given to them, whether they attend the session of Parliament or they are in their constituencies.

So far as the salary is concerned, Members are now paid Rs. 500 which comes to Rs. 6.000. The previous Finance Minister was good enough to raise the limit to Rs. 6,000 so that it may come up to the income-tax exemption limit. Government has now increased it to Rs. 8,000. The salary may also be likewise fixed so that it comes to Rs. 8,000 a year. This may be made applicable without discrimination to Members as well as to the Ministers in ways found practicable... (An Hon. Member: Speaker also) I am speaking for every Member of Parliament, whether he occupies the Chair of the House or he is a member of the Council of Ministers.

So far as D.A. is concerned, we are thinking of streamlining the procedure of Parliament and it may come to

your notice a little later. The daily allowance may be increased from Rs. 51 to Rs. 75.

MR. SPEAKER: Mine is only Rs. 15. If it is official it is Rs. 30. I have not in all my tenure as Speaker got more than 30. How happy I feel when you say 75.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: As my hon. friends Mr. Banerjee and Mr. Tiwari stated we have been drawing the same amount for more than ten or 15 years. We have not asked for any increase though prices had risen and the emoluments of Government servants also rose. It is not that we are jealous. I only request that the Government need not be generous in the case of Members of the House. It is enough if they are just. If it is a question of generosity it goes much beyond the figure which were demanded. You can compare it with the emoluments of Members of other Parliaments all over the world. These three proposals may kindly be accepted. They need not be generous, not even just but a little less than just.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai). Sir, I was also a member of the committee which has made these recommendations. Pandit Tiwary has elaborately dealt with the important points and Mr. Hanumanthaiya also has given his views. I want to stress only one point and that is the question of pension for Members of Parliament. All the members of the committee were unanimously of the view that pension should be given. As the custodian of the rights of the members of this House and also as Chairman of the International Parliamentary Association, you know in how many countries Members of Parliament are getting pensions. Even in India many State legislatures are considering this question. Madras Assembly has already passed a Bill in this regard and as an ex-member of the Madras Assembly, I may also get a pension, because for a long time, I was a member there. After all, the term of this House is only for a few months more, but we are pleading for the future members. We expect that members in future will come from the lower sections and we are pleading for them, not for the rich people. Mr. Babubhai Chinai, who was a member of the Rajya Sabha and who was a rich man, also pleaded that pension should be given. There are a number of members of this House who represent poor people and who will represent poor people in future also and they will not be able to maintain their families if pension is not given. I hope the Government will give serious consideration to this matter.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA (Poona): Sir, it is a fact that the emoluments and facilities provided to Members of Parliament in our country are too inadequate to carry out their job. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has brought forward this Bill to implement the unanimous recommendations of the joint committee. I have no doubt that it is the duty of the country to take care of Members of Parliament so that they are in a position to discharge their duties in an honest and effective manner. We find that the entire complexion of Parliament is getting changed and more and more youngsters and people who have no other income are becoming members of this House. So, they should be given more. I also suggest that when we think of the salary and allowances of MPs, their personal and other income should be taken into consideration and those who have no other income should be given better treatment and a fairer deal. Otherwise, it is not possible for them to remain honest, maintain an office in their constituency and function effectively as Members of Parliament. Unfortunately it has happened that this office is exploited by those who are

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

exploiting outside also. A very considered view shall have to be taken in this regard. Pandit Tiwary was Chairman of this committee and now we have our young and enthusiastic friend Shri R. S. Pandey as the Chairman. Instead of taking such half-hearted measures, is it not possible to bring comprehensive legislative measures necessary, as a sort of package deal, to give various facilities to the members? The financial memorandum says that the extra expenditure will be Rs. 42,60,000. When this figure goes out to the country, the common man will think that each member will be getting Rs. 500 more per month. The country will not understand anything and the people will condemn the Members of Parliament. Therefore, I may beg of you that the way in which it has come, it will not be fair and proper for the Members of Parliament. When efforts are being made to generate a new atmosphere in the country, when we are speaking of a new era of discipline, I think, all caution and care shall have to be taken to convey to the voters that this is what the Members are entitled so that the Member should represent in a better manner and serve the constituency in a better manner. We shall not feel ashamed to do that. So, in this context, may I request the hon. Minister and the hon. House to take this aspect into consideration that a package deal is necessary so that the reputation of the Members of Parliament is not at all blurred in any manner in their own constituencies. Otherwise, this sort of legislation will go against them.

Sir, it is a fact that it has not been possible to sanction five instalments of dearness allowances to the Central Government employees including that of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Sectts. employees. In such a situation if this Bill is considered in the next session with this package deal, I think, it will be just and fair to the Members of Parliament. This is for your kind consideration. I am not insisting but having regard to our own interest, perhaps, if the Bill goes in this form in the country it will be mis-interpreted.

Regarding pension, I do feel that pension should be given to Members of Parliament according to their service and according to their additional income. My emphasis is that we should encourage the younger generation to come over here as Members of Parliament. If the country takes care of the Members, naturally they will be encouraged. This is my suggestion.

With these words, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first impulse when this Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament was just introduced by my hon. friend Shri Raghu Ramaiah, was to oppose the Bill because I feel that what is being given is very meagre. It does not satisfy the requirements—just and fair requirements—of Members of Parliament. But it is said that something is better than nothing, and therefore, I am not opposing this Bill. I hope, Shri Pandey who knows the miseries of the Members and also a sympathetic Speaker like you who knows that Members in India are the lowest paid in the world, will do something substantial to improve their lot. If anybody says that today the Members of Parliament can function honestly with the present salary and allowances, I say, it is hypocrisy. The fact is that we are suffering today and particularly those who do not have any other income and depend solely upon the income they get as Members of Parliament, their lot is miserable today. I very much support what my friend Shri Mohan Dharia and others have said. Today, you know that the rupee value has gone down very much. The rupee is worth 30 paise. That means,

if we were paid Rs. 50 per day as daily allowance years ago it must be Rs. 150 now. If you can't give any conveyance allowance, the Members, at least, should be given a coupon of five litres of petrol everyday.

12 hrs.

We have to do a lot of constituency-work in Delhi also. We have to meet people here, including Ministers, and make representations. It is impossible to go round without any such allowance. Here in Parliament, we say that prices are going down in the country; but what has happened inside the Parliament House ? Here, in the Parliament House, we have got a canteen run by the Railways. Recently, the prices there have gone up. Previously, we were getting the *thali* for Rs. 2-80 its price now is Rs 5-50: and for full lunch, the cost has gone up from Rs. 4-20 to Rs. 6-30. Thus the prices of food items inside the Parliament have gone up. We have to pay double the price inside this House. They say the subsidy has been withdrawn. We are spending more but are getting less. This is the position. So, with this income and daily allowance, it is impossible to live. To-day, we are getting Rs. 51/- a day. We are spending Rs. 30/- or more on tax fare daily. Moreover we always have guests—no doubt we welcome them—but if we feed them, we have to starve. We get a companion while travelling by the Railway. But the companion has to travel by Second Class, he even does not get a berth. We have to pay for it. He gets only the seat. The spouse or the companion must be allowed to travel along with us in the First Class always. That provision should be made. These are my suggestions. Many Members spoke about the pension. Pension has to be given at least to those who have completed two terms. The Tamil Nadu Government has provided pension for all the Members of the Assembly there who have completed 3 terms. It is done in Himachal Pradesh also. The facilities that to-day exist for Members of the Assemblies, do not exist for Members of Parliament. In Kerala, Rs. 150/- are given separately as Constituency Allowance. There, the Assembly constituency is of nearly a lakh. Here, we represent six such constituencies. Therefore, at least Rs. 500/- should be given to Members of Parliament as Constituency Allowance. It has been said that conveyance can be provided for the Members to tour the constituency. Government-cars are not available everywhere, especially for going to the interior areas Many Members represent rural areas. Therefore, it is necessary that Constituency Allowance should be paid separately in cash Today, the S.T.D facility has come as a blessing to the country but it has come as a curse to the Members of Parliament. I have got bills amounting to Rs 3000/- to Rs. 4000/- pending which I have to pay from my pocket. A Member of Parliament cannot stop his friends from the constituency from coming, staying with us and cannot stop them from dialing to whichever place they desire. Fortunately or unfortunately, I am the president of an All India Party; and members of my party from all over India come to our place and go on dialling. We cannot stop them. Unless you increase the number of free calls allowed, it is very difficult. Some allowance should be made for trunk calls also, at least, to the extent of Rs. 200 per month. I do not want to ask for anything more which may seem to be exorbitant Members should be given a Constituency Allowance of Rs 300 to Rs. 500 and also allowance for stenographer so that friends can come together and can at least employ a stenographer paying him or her Rs. 400 jointly. That will give employment to many young people also. All this is necessary for the proper and honest discharge of duties by Mem-

[Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait]

bers of Parliament. I hope sincerely that all the suggestions will be considered by the Minister, yourself and the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Salehbhai is always absent when he is needed.

SHRI S. A KADER: (Bombay-Central-South): I was collecting papers about the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I have finished the list given by the whips and in addition to that more speakers have already been accommodated. I have received a number of chits, twice as many have again come. I am not going to accommodate any Member now.

SHRI S. A. KADER: You kindly called my name, but I was out. I may be permitted a few minutes.

MR. SPEAKER. When you are needed in, you are out.

SHRI S. A. KADER: I did not know that my name would be called so soon.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, his name was in the list and he was missing.

SHRI S. A. KADER. I crave your indulgence.

MR. SPEAKER· But I must know where you actually were! Anyway go ahead.

SHRI S. A. KADER: The Bill has been introduced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on the day of his birthday and it also coincides with the Speaker's birthday. The prayer of the House is that you may live long, both of you, so that you come out with more proposals like this in future.

I am happy to note that there is a near unanimity if not complete unanimity in the House about the proposals contained in the Bill. Also, there are some suggestions which have been put forward. I am not a person who believes in kind, I believe in cash.

MR. SPEAKER: I have more personal knowledge about you!

SHRI S. A. KADER: Cash brings kind.

Some suggestion was made by my friend Mr. Banerjee that stenographers should be pooled by four or five Members. This is a most impractical thing, and if the stenographer happens to be a lady, it will be more so! Therefore, I feel that cash would be better than kind and avoid all future difficulties.

About the emoluments that have been proposed here—of course, they are not final, the Rules Committee will finalise them—I would like at this stage to make some suggestions First of all, let there be no misapprehension that this is a Bill which will provoke some kind of opposition from the public. Are we doing a right thing or not? We are doing a right thing after a long time. This is due to the emergency.

MR. SPEAKER· This is not due to the emergency.

SHRI S A. KADER: But the emergency has given an opportunity for considering all these proposals which have been pending.

MR. SPEAKER: This Bill was considered much earlier and unanimously adopted and all parties were present.

SHRI S. A. KADER: We are not doing anything wrong. There is no question of a reaction in our constituencies or in the minds of the people. Every time a Bill to raise the

salary of the Members, whether in the Legislature or in Parliament, is brought, some of the Members of the Opposition have always opposed it on the ground of opposition, but after the Bill is passed, I have not seen a single Member of the Opposition refusing to draw the additional allowance. That is what our friends are doing.

Let us not link this with the dearness allowance of employees or anything else. This is a special category by itself. The daily allowance of Rs. 51 was fixed long ago but no increase has been made for several years in spite of the fact that the cost of living has gone up five or six times. We have to come to Delhi, we have to maintain our houses and families here. Do you think that within Rs 51 it is possible to do it at the present prices? I would suggest an increase in the daily allowance to Rs. 75.

Of course, there are so many things to say, but you are very keen that I should sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not asked you to sit down.

SHRI S. A. KADER: We who are in the public life cannot have our own professions There are very few who can do it. Many of the Members cannot combine the two things. Either they are in politics or in their profession. Some are taking advantage of this, as was rightly pointed out, for their professional ends also, but there is a large number of people both in the Legislatures and in Parliament who are only dependent on the meagre salary that they are getting and the moment membership of Parliament or a Legislature is over, they are on the streets. The workers get gratuity, others get pension, but these Members who serve the public who voted for the grant of gratuity and pension to others are not given anything because the law has not provided for it. I would request and sincerely appeal to the powers that be that these matters should be considered.

The LIC is a nationalised institution. I suggest that as soon as a person becomes a Member of a Legislature or Parliament, a free insurance should be taken out in his name for the duration of his membership, and after he ceases to be a Member he can go on paying the premium. It is a kind of safeguard for him after his retirement.

There is one thing more which I would like to mention. We give pension to freedom fighters. It is a very welcome thing, but what about these Members who are fighting for the people all the time? For example, I am very old. After I retire from membership of the Lok Sabha, I have nothing today to fall back upon. There are so many cases like that.

As for as pension is concerned, a careful consideration should be given as to how it can be done in Parliament and State Legislatures.

As far as spouse is concerned, if we bring her from our constituency to here during session time, then we are permitted. Otherwise, we are not permitted. As you know, we have to go and work at different places. I don't think there will be any difficulty if a pass is issued to the spouse also on the same basis as it is being issued to a Member of Parliament. I would request the Railway Ministry to consider this point.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the widows?

SHRI S. A. KADER: If they remarry, they should be issued passes.

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many Members who want to speak before

[Mr. Speaker

me. I want them to speak after listening to me. But my observations should not be treated as a speech. These should be treated as an informal information. If you think that it can be off the record, it may be off the record.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: In big countries like the USA, Canada and Japan, they get much more than what we get here and we cannot compare ourselves with them, with their economy. But if we compare the rate of economy with them, economically, they are very much higher than us. There, each Member is given a room for office, one library and two Stenos and a car. If the economy permits, he gets two stenos, otherwise, he gets at least one steno.

But Mr. Kader should not have any prejudice against the ladies. Now, these posts such as Telephone Operators, Stenographers and Teachers will, in future, go to the ladies. If there is a lady here, it should not be something as if something very extraordinary has happened. It is the duty of all of us to change the old mentality and treat them as mothers, sisters and daughters.

(*Interruptions*)

I am not accusing him in any way. Unless you have this attitude adopted that the ladies are your mothers, sisters and daughters, except your own lady we cannot go ahead. We must encourage that thing. This is the only country where we see this extraordinary approach towards ladies.

In 1961, I addressed the Legislative Assembly at Tamas. I found that about 50 per cent Members among them were ladies. The Speaker made me sit by his side As you know, there the Members who are Members of other countries, can move in their House. While speaking, I congratulated them by saying that their House had such a liberal attitude towards ladies. There almost half of the Members were ladies. One of the Members got up and said, "No, Sir, they are our secretaries." They were sitting side by side. In the Commonwealth countries, whenever they ask us—Mr. Shakdher and myself sometimes have to invent things—we say, "We are a developing country; we are coming up; we are revising our rules; we are getting this and that."

In many countries, the Ministers, the Speaker and the Secretary-General are allowed to do practice also. They are not whole-time. Even not being whole-time, when compared to countries, like, Jamaica and others, they get more for part-time than what we get for whole-time When they are free from here, they go to courts and do practice There are also doctors and do their practice there are lawyers also They have their professions and they do practice. I do not think that is possible in this country.

The canteens are very modern. Here, the doors are rotten; the system is very old. Scientific canteens are coming up. They are subsidised. In all legislature canteens, you get the cheapest food, the cleanest and the most nutritious food. You ask Mr. Shakdher. He will tell you the names of those countries, not one but dozens of them. I tell you, they are all subsidised.

About foreign delegations, when you go along with foreign delegations, it is almost a starvation allowance that is given to you. Anyone of you may please get up and tell us, "Is it enough ?". For one breakfast, in any country, they charge you normally between 4 to 5 dollars now. Last year, it used to be 3-1/2 dollars. That comes to about Rs. 35. The breakfast consists of tea, one toast or biscuit and

egg. For that, they charge you between Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 now, not less than that. For your dinner or lunch, believe me, you cannot have your lunch for less than Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 and you cannot have your dinner for less than Rs. 110 or Rs. 120. I am converting dollars into rupees.

What do you get ? Now, if some other countryman is sitting near you, you cannot ask for dal bhaji. You have to join him, you have to ask for the same thing. If he says, soup, you also say, soup. Then, he says, grilled fish or grilled chicken and you say, "The same thing for me." When the bill comes, it is about Rs. 130 or Rs. 120. And your allowance is only between Rs. 80 to Rs. 90. Therefore, I have with my own experience seen many of our delegates going without lunch or without dinner. They pull on only with one meal looking forward for some unknown host.

Then, this amount of Rs, 500 which you are getting as your salary is the same salary which Members of the Punjab Assembly also get. They have more allowances than what you get.

AN HON. MEMBER: In Andhra Pradesh also.

MR. SPEAKER: In Andhra Pradesh also. I do not mean that in Andhra Pradesh, it is less than what is in Punjab. What I know I am telling you. I think, many other States must be having that.

About Ministers—Mr. Hanumanthaiya has been kind enough to include the Speaker also—the salaries were decided some twenty years back. And in regard to the Daily Allowance, if I go on tour when I am invited somewhere, I am generally a guest of that State. But suppose I am not, I get only Rs. 30/- per day. Generally, if I am invited to my own State, either I get my nephew's car or the State gives me a car. But if I am left on my own, I get 32 paise per mile while the Punjab University and some other Universities give 75 paise per mile. After all, there should be some rational thinking about it and you must consider, when your Members and other go out, what people would think when, in a big country or small country, other delegates are showing a bundle of pounds and your man is showing only dollar 50 as his total foreign exchange. It is a very difficult situation.

But, for the present, we welcome whatever we have got and I think we should not grumble any more. There is a very short time left, and if luck favours you, you may have a little more. But these things will have to be considered and nationalised, and that should be done when you appoint the next Committee.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I am very grateful to you and to the other Members of the House for the broad and unanimous support that has been given to this Bill. As I said at the outset, it is not as though the Government considers that this meets the full requirements of the Members; certainly not. I have made that quite clear. In fact, even in regard to the recommendations of the Committee, we examined them and found that, at the present moment, we could not accept some of them. The reason is very simple. There are always two views. For instance, Mr. Mohan Dharia has, in his speech, said "what will the public think if they know that you are going to get so much"? (I am just referring to his argument). On the other hand, there is the other view that Members must get what is adequate to make them discharge their duties more efficiently and satisfactorily. So Government have to find a via media. Government have to keep in mind the financial resources available to them; Government have also to keep in mind the present situation where we are asking everybody not to increase their

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

wage bills. We have to take into consideration the over-all situation of the country and the economic situation in which we are now placed. It is therefore, Sir, in that context and with a view to further facilitate the Members of Parliament in the efficient discharge of their duties that we have placed these proposals before the House and I commend them for your acceptance.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2.—(*Amendment of Section 8*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration. Clause 2. There is one amendment given notice of by Shri Ramavatar Shastri. Is he moving that?

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

Page 1, line 9,—

omit "all or"

अध्यक्ष जी, यह बात सच है कि दूसरे देशों की तुलना में भारतीय संसद् सदस्यों की स्थिति खराब है। लेकिन यह भी सच है कि सदस्यों की तुलना में आम जनता की स्थिति कई गुणा ज्यादा खराब है। इसके बावजूद समिति ने कुछ सुविधाएं बढ़ाने का सुझाव दिया था और उन्हीं के आधार पर सरकार ने यह विधेयक सदन में पेश किया हो वेतन और भत्ता समिति ने सुझाव इसलिए दिए थे कि संसद सदस्य अधिक अच्छे तरीके से काम कर सकें क्षेत्र में जा सकें, संसद सम्बन्धी जो कर्तव्य है उनका ठीक से पालन कर सकें। इसी बात को ध्यान में रख कर श्री डी० एस० तिवारी की अध्यक्षता में जो समिति थी, उसने सर्व सम्मत इस सुझाव को सरकार के पास भेजा था आप ने सुना कि उस समिति में हमारे दल के लोग नहीं थे, लेकिन हमारे दल से राय मांगी गई थी और हमारे प्रतिनिधि ने जो राय दी थी वह आप सुन चुके जिसे हमारे साथी माननीय बनर्जी ने बताया। तो अगर आप सदस्यों को अपना काम अच्छी तरह से निभाने के लिये कुछ सहूलियतें देना चाहते हैं तो आप वैसा कहे। लेकिन इसमें जो आप ने व्यवस्था की है कि आप कैश से भी दे सकते है in lieu of all or any जो सहूलियतें आप दे रहे है जैसे डाक, बिजली, पानी, कास्टीट्यूसी और सेक्रेटेरियल फैसिलिटीज उन में से किसी एक के लिये नगद पैसा देंगे या सब के लिये भी पैसा देंगे। यह डिपार्चर है कमेटी की सिफारिश से। समिति ने यह सिफारिश की है कि आप कैश में नहीं काइन्ड में दे दीजिये। और काइन्ड में देने से तमाम सदस्य खूबी के साथ अपना कर्तव्य पूरा कर सकेंगे। पैसा आप जितना भी देंगे हो सकता है कि उसे हम उपने ऊपर खर्च कर ले और जो आप का मकसद है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखकर मेरा एक संशोधन है कि जब आप दे ही रहे है तो डाक के नाम पर, बिजली, पानी, क्षेत्र में काम करने के नाम पर या सेक्रेटेरियल फैसिलिटी के नाम पर तो सब को आप कैश में न दीजिये, बल्कि जो मेरा संशोधन है उस के अनुसार दीजिये। यदि मेरा संशोधन आप स्वीकार करते हैं तो क्लाज 2 इस प्रकार हो जायगा:

..."postal, water, electricity, constituency and secretarial facilities, or such amount in cash in lieu of any of such facilities...."

नहीं तो यह होगा कि जो कमेटी है वह सब के लिये कहेगी कि पैसा दे दो और उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल सही माने में क्षेत्र में काम करने

में नहीं हो सकेगा, बल्कि हम उस का इस्तेमाल अपने ऊपर कर लेंगे ।

इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि अगर किसी खास चीज में दिक्कत हो और आप पैसा ही देना चाहते हों किसी खास आइटम पर तो आप उस के लिए दे दीजिए । लेकिन तमाम के लिए नहीं दीजिये । जैसे हम घूमना चाहेंगे, अगर आप ने 200 रुपये दे दिया तो क्या इस से हम अपना काम कर सकते हैं ? अगर जीप की व्यवस्था हो जाये, माइलेज निर्धारित कर दें कि इतना माइलेज यानी 3, 4, 5, या 6 महीने में घूम सकते हैं, उस के लिये तेल और जीप मुहैया कर दें तो हम ज्यादा जनता के बीच में जा सकेंगे और उन की ज्यादा मदद कर सकेंगे । और यही मंशा समिति की सिफारिश का है । पैसा देना समिति की सिफारिश का मंशा नहीं था । अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो ज्यादा फायदा होगा । और अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, नगद ही देंगे तो जितना फायदा आप करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं होगा ।

वैसे यह समय इस के लिये मुनासिब नहीं था, कुछ और ठहरा जा सकता था । बहरहाल, जब आप विधेयक ले ही आये तो जो मुझे कहना था वह मैं ने कह दिया ।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, not for the sake of formal stand or for the sake of political propaganda, but very seriously, I do urge that the amendment moved by Shri Ramavtar Shastri should be accepted. I do personally feel that for going to the constituencies for those Members who have rural constituencies, it is unavoidable that they should be provided with conveyance; no cash amount will do. I know, in order to do my job, how I have to maintain myself; I have been keeping my family in a semi-starved condition. If you give cash, that will not serve the purpose. The amendment moved by Shri Shastri is a minor one; simply you have to delete the word 'or'. You are giving or proposing to give some lumpsum amount for the facilities, that will be a complete betrayal of the motive in many cases, if not in all the cases

I again request that if not for all, for some of these things, only facilities should be given. If that is not accepted, the amendment is a compromise, that is delete the word 'or'. In most cases, that will not be utilised for the purpose it is meant, because we have some experience here as also with regard to our constituencies. If these facilities are provided in cash, that will be defeating the purpose of the Act and cheating the people. The provision of these facilities in cash must be deleted. I again repeat that we will be cheating ourselves, cheating the people and defeating the purpose.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I am sorry, I am not able to accept the amendment for the simple reason that I indicated in the beginning that there are some cases where it is not possible to provide in kind, for instance Tiwaryji mentioned about one jeep being made available in a district. How can that jeep be available for all the M.L.A.s, MP and for the officers also to discharge their duty?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: There are many jeeps there which are simply utilised for going to cinemas etc.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: We have left it to the Committee to consider and decide what is feasible, what is not feasible or whether it should be in kind or cash. Shri S. A. Kader said that he preferred cash to kind. We will consider all these various aspects and then the Rules Committee will do whatever is possible within the ambit of this provision I am not accepting the amendment of Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 1 of Shri Ramavtar Shastri to vote.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3— (*Amendment of section 9*)

SHRI RAM HEDAOO (Ramtek): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 12,—

after "electricity" *insert*—

"facility to travel by State transport and Jeep facility to travel in district" (2)

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 14,—

omit "all or" (3)

SHRI RAM HEDAOO: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 14,—

after "and" *insert*—

"provision for retirement pension" (4)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, धारा 3 में मैं यह संशोधन दे रहा हूँ ।

निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जो सुविधायें दी जाने वाली हैं, वे इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं कि संसद् सदस्य को वहां पर महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करना होता है । उस को वहां पर जनता से सम्पर्क स्थापित करके जनता का काम करना होता है और इस दृष्टि से बस जाने की सुविधा उसे मिलनी चाहिए । स्टेट बसें जो हैं उन में आजकल बहुत भीड़ होती है और उन में जगह नहीं मिलती है और संसद् सदस्य होने के बावजूद उस की उपेक्षा होती है और समय बहुत जाया होता है । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस तरह से हम रेलवे में आइडेंटिटी कार्ड दिखा कर यात्रा करते हैं उसी तरह से यदि हमें स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट में भी यात्रा की सुविधा उपलब्ध करा दी जाए, तो हम अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाने की बड़ी अच्छी सुविधा प्राप्त हो सकेगी ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं ने सरकारी जीप के बारे में भी कहा था कि संसद सदस्यों को सरकारी जीप मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन उस के बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब मिल गया । हम देखते है कि सरकारी जीप बहुत गलत ढँग से इस देश में इस्तेमाल होती है और सरकारी अधिकारी अपने निजी उपयोग में उस का ला कर पेट्रोल बेकार खर्च करते है, जिस का ब्योरा सरकार को उपलब्ध नहीं होता है । हम समझते हैं कि संसद् सदस्यों के लिए सरकारी जीप का प्रावधान करना शासन के लिए कोई बड़ी कठिनाई की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि आज जो पँचायत समिति का सभापति होता है या जिला परिषद का सभापति होता है, उन के पास चौबीसों घँटे जीप रहती है और वे जनता से समपर्क स्थापित कर सकते हैं । संसद सदस्यों को यह सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है, इसलिए बहुत से कार्यकर्ता पार्लियामेंट का मदस्य बनना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं । छः लाख ग्राम जनता से चुन कर भेजे गये संसद् सदस्य के पास कोई सुविधा न होने के कारण वह देहातों में नहीं जा सकता और लोगों की दिक्कतों को नहीं सुन सकता । आज मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र 200 मील लम्बा

है और मेरी खूब इच्छा है कि मैं लोगों के पास जाऊं और उन से मिल कर उन की दिक्कतें दूर करूं लेकिन मैं जा नहीं सकता क्योंकि बस में यात्रा करने के लिए किराये के पैसे कहां हैं। मेरे लिए गाड़ी की व्यवस्था नहीं है और जो धनी लोग हैं या धनी लोगों के सहारे राजनीति करने वाले नुमायन्दे हैं, उन को तो मांगने से किसी से गाड़ी मिल जाती है या जीप मिल जाती है, लेकिन जो गरीब तबके से आए हुए मेम्बर साहबान हैं उन की बड़ी सोचनीय स्थिति है। इस लिए मैं यह संशोधन सभा के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट जब भी मांगें, उन के लिए सरकारी जीप का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। वह लोग बुक मेन्टेन करें और उन की यह जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए कि जीप का गलत इस्तेमाल न हो। इस वजह से मैं ने यह संशोधन दिया है।

इसके साथ ही साथ निवृत्तिवेतन का सवाल है। मराठी में एक कहावत है "हाडाचा कार्यकर्त्ता"। जो समाज सेवी है और जो जीवन के महत्वपूर्ण वर्ष समाज की सेवा में बिताता है, जब वह लोक सभा का सदस्य नहीं रहता है या राज्य सभा या विधान सभा का सदस्य नहीं रहता है और किसी पद पर नहीं रहता है, तो उस की बहुत शोचनीय स्थिति हो जाती है। जो परिवर्तन देश में आया है, उस में गरीब तबके के लोग भी राजनीति में आने लगे हैं और उन लोगों को भी राजनीति में आने का मौका मिला है। इसलिए यदि हम आज भी आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़े हुए गरीब लोगों, जो कि समाजसेवी लोग हैं, के बारे में विचार नहीं करेंगे, तो यह ख्याल रखिये कि गरीब तबके के लोग राजनीति में नहीं आ पाएंगे और अगर आ भी गये, तो वे टिक नहीं पाएंगे और टिक भी गये तो राजनीति से दूर होने के बाद, पद से अलग होने के बाद बेचारे दर दर की ठोकरें खाते हैं। आज ऐसे बहुत से समाजसेवी लोग हैं। जो राजनीति से अलग हो गये हैं लेकिन उन के लिए कुछ प्रावधान न होने के कारण उन की स्थिति बड़ी खराब है। आज हम दूसरे लोगों को पेंशन देते हैं लेकिन एक समाजसेवी जिस ने जिन्दगी भर समाज की सेवा करने का कार्य किया है, उस को आप पेंशन नहीं देते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि उन के लिए पेंशन का प्रावधान होना चाहिए वह चाहे एक टर्म के लिए संसद सदस्य रहा हो या दो टर्म के लिए रहा हो। वह समाज की सेवा करता रहा है और जिन्दगी भर उस ने समाज की सेवा की है। इसलिए निवृत्ति वेतन को तुरन्त लागू करने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendments Nos. 2 and 4 of Shri Ram Hedaoo to vote.

Amendments No. 2 and 4 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 3 of Shri Ramavtar Shastri to vote.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Daga.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज आप ने जितनी बातें कहीं हैं और सदस्यों ने जो बातें कहीं हैं, कमेटी बैठ कर उन पर बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने जो बातें कहीं हैं, वह मेम्बरों के सम्मान के लिए कहीं हैं । आप चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य गौरव के साथ, ईमानदारी के साथ और निष्ठा के साथ 58 करोड़ जनता की सेवा करे, तो उस का क्षेत्र केवल उस का निर्वाचन क्षेत्र नहीं है । उसे हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में घूमना पड़ता है और जन सम्पर्क स्थापित करना पड़ता है । जन सम्पर्क स्थापित करते समय वह यह नहीं सोचता है कि वह केवल बारह लाख जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, वह समझता है कि वह सारे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है । देश की समस्याओं से जूझने की ताकत आपको उस में पैदा करनी चाहिये, उसे आपको सक्षम बनाना चाहिये, योग्य बनाना चाहिये, ऐसा बनाना चाहिये ताकि वह अपना काम ठीक तरह से कर सके । आपको छोटी छोटी बातों पर ध्यान नहीं देना चाहिये ।

आपने कहा है कि मेरे भाषण को कोट न किया जाए । आपने इशारा किया है कि मेम्बर किस प्रकार से सक्षम बन सकते हैं । मेम्बर जो चुन कर आते हैं वे जनता की सेवा करना चाहते हैं, निष्ठा के साथ करना चाहते हैं, गरीब जनता का वे प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और उसकी सच्चे मन से सेवा क। करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन आप देखें कि उनको क्या सुविधायें मिलत हैं ? मैंने कई बार कहा है, कमेटियों में भी कहा है कि सेक्रेटरीज जब जाते हैं तो वे गैस्ट हाउसिस में ठहरते हैं, एयर कंडिशंड मकानों में वे रहते हैं लेकिन संसद् सदस्यों को गर्मियों के अन्दर भी साधारण मकानों में रहना पड़ता है । मैं आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि संसद सदस्य अगर वह ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहता है तो उसके पास 18-19 घंटे से कम का काम नही होता है । कमेटियों में उसको आना पड़ता है ।, लोगों से उसे मिलना पड़ता है, अपने काम के प्रति उसको ईमानदार होना पड़ता है । यह आसान काम नहीं है । आप समझते हैं कि उसको आपने पांच सौ दे दिया तो बहुत दे दिया । करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया आप ओवर टाइम का दे देते हैं, 35 परसेंट आपके डिपार्टमेंट्स ओवरस्टाफड है इन चीजों की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जाता है । पाडे जी हाथ जोड़ रहे हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हाथ जोड़ने का सवाल नही है । यह संसद् सदस्य के गौरव का सवाल है । आपको उसे अपने पांव पर खड़ा करना चाहिये । हम किसी के मुहताज नहीं है । जनता का जो प्रतिनिधित्व करता है उसे इस योग्य बनाने के लिए, उस में क्षमता पैदा करने क लिए आपको हर सम्भव सुविधा उसको प्रदान करनी चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि आप चाहते हैं कि वह योग्य बने और वफादारी से अपने काम को करे, निष्ठापूर्व ककरे तो उसके घर पर दस बारह अखबार आने ही चाहियें, उसकी स्टेनो मिलना ही चाहिये और उसकी काम करने की क्षमता बढ़ाने का आपको मौका देना चाहिये । यह चन्द पूंजीपतियों, वकीलों या डाक्टरों का सवाल नहीं है । आप देखें कि एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को कितनी सुविधायें मिलती हैं । अगर संसद सदस्य का गौरव बढ़ेगा, तो सदस्य ऊँचा

उठेगा तो देश ऊँचा उठेगा । बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कामयाब हो और ससद सदस्य गांव गांव और घर-घर जा कर इसके वास्ते कार्य करे तो उसके लिए वह तैयार है और वह अपने कर्त्तव्य को निभाएगा । लेकिन आप देखें कि खुदा बख्श की और साधू राम जी की हृदय गति रुक जाने से मृत्यु हो गई है । वह अभी हाल ही की बात है । संसद सदस्य को मैंटल टार्चर सहना पड़ता है । उसके दिमाग में देश की सेवा करने की भावना सदा बनी रहती है । देश के लिए वह जूझता है । ऐसी स्थिति भी पैदा होती हैं जब उसका घेराव हो जाता है । हमने क्या गुनाह किया है कि जब कभी हमारी बात आती है आर्थिक स्थिति की दुहाई देना आप शुरू कर देते हैं । क्या आपने कभी सोचा है कि हाई कोर्ट के जज और सेक्रटरी को आप कितनी तनख्वाह देते हैं । संसद् सदस्य उन से ज्यादा काम करते हैं । ज्यादा घंटे उनको काम करना पडता है । काम करते हुए वे अपने परिवार तक को भूलते जाते है । सारा देश उनका परिवार बन जाता है । आपको हिम्मत के साथ आगे आना चाहिये और ज्यादा तनख्वाह ससद सदस्य की बढ़ानी चाहिये, उसको ज्यादा सुविधाये देनी चाहिये, उसको ज्यादा योग्य बनाना चाहिये । संसद सदस्य ऊँचा उठेगा तो देश को तथा लोगों को फायदा होगा ।

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : इतने दिनों के बाद हमारे पार्लियामैंटरी एफेयर्ज के मिनिस्टर एक लंगड़ा बिल लेकर आए हैं और पैसे की दुहाई दे रहे हैं क्योंकि वे कह रहे हैं कि पैसे की कमी है । हम केन्द्रीय सरकार की परेशानी को भली भान्ति जानते हैं । लेकिन हम यह भी जानते हैं कि अगर कोई काम देश हित में होता है तब केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारें यह नहीं देखती हैं कि इस पर क्या खर्च होने वाला हैं । देश की प्रगति के लिए जो भी खर्च होता है वह किया जाता है केवल यही देखा जाता है कि देश इससे कितना अधिक प्रगति कर सकेगा ।

डागा जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि प्रश्न पैसे का इतना नहीं है जितना पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य के सम्मान को बढ़ाने का है । उस में इतनी बुद्धि का निर्माण ऐसी सुविधायें दे कर देना है, अर्थात इतनी उसे सहूलियतें दे देनी हैं ताकि अपने वह आपको अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधि न समझ कर सारे देश का प्रतिनिधि समझे तथा लोक सभा में अपना अच्छा योगदान कर सके ।

आपने, अध्यक्षजी, अपने भाषण में बहुत बड़ी बात कही है । मैं समझता हूँ कि वह रघुरमैया जी की समझ में तो आ जानी चाहिये और आशा करता हूँ आई भी तथा उसे ठीक प्रकार समझेंगे अन्य कुछ देशों में सक्रेटरी जनरल या अध्यक्ष भी जब पार्ट टाइम होकर ज्यादा पाते है और हमारे फुल टाइम सैक्रेटरी तथा अध्यक्ष होते हुए भी कम पाते है । तो यह जो एनोमली है यह दूर अवश्य होनी चाहिये । क्योंकि चाहे कोई वकील हो या डाक्टर हो या इजीनियर हो जब वह चुन कर आ जाता है और उसे दिल्ली आना पड़ता है और साल में सात सात महीने तक लगातार यहां रहना पडता है और कमेटियों में भी काम करना पड़ता है तो वह अपने प्रोफेशन को कभी चला नहीं पाता है । इस कारण उनके पास आदमनी की जरिया सिर्फ तनख्वाह ही है तथा रोज का भत्ता । रुपयों की कमी के कारण तो आप नहीं दे सकते तो जो सुविधायें हम चाहते हैं वे तो अवश्य आप दे । मालेहभाई ने "कैश" अर्थात् नकद की बात कही है । हमें भी कैश इतना पसन्द नहीं है । अब रूल्ज बनाने वाली कमेटी समझेगी कि कैश में देना

[डा० [illegible]]

है या कांइड में । लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि एक सभासद की जो देश के उत्थान में अपना योगदान सारा समय देकर करना चाहता है तथा उसकी एफिशेंसी कैसे बढ़ सकती है तो इस पर आपने विचार किया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा अच्छा होगा तथा आप उसी निणय पर आयेंगे जो सभासदों ने कहे या सुझाये हैं ।

पैंशन की बात अवश्य मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । सभासद अगर एक टर्म रहा हो तो उसे 33 प्रतिशत पैंशन जो आज मिलता है उसका मिलना चाहिये, जो दो टर्म रहा हो उसे पचास प्रतिशत मिलना चाहिये और जो तीन टर्म रहा हो उसे 75 प्रतिशत मिलना चाहिये ....

एक माननीय सदस्य : तीन के बाद ?

डा० कैलाश : तीन के बाद प्रावधाना होता ही नही है या उसे अपना स्थान किसी नवयुवक को देना चाहिये । मेरी तो इच्छा नही है । इन चार वर्षों में मुझे कम से कम दस बारह बार अपनी पत्नी का इटर मैंशन पीरियड में लाना या ले जाना पडा है और हमेशा ही मुझे या तो पूरा टिकट खरीदना पडा या हम दोनों III जो अब II स्लिपर में प्रवास करते रहे । यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जब हम अपने क्षेत्र मे जाएँ तो हम यहां अपनी पत्नी को छोड़ कर जाएँ या इंटरसेशन पीरियड में कमेटी मीटिंग एटेंड करने के लिए आएँ—चार-पांच दिन के लिए हमें आना पड़ता हो—तो उसको वहां छोड़ कर आएँ । मैं एटेंडेंट के पास पर जो लिखा है की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ । उसके लिए जो थर्ड क्लास का टिकट मिलता है यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ उसको फर्स्ट क्लास कर दिया जाए । पत्नी के लिए जो आपने फर्स्ट क्लास का पास दिया है जो सिर्फ सारे सैशन में एक बार आने के लिए और सेशन बंद होने पर वापस जाने के लिए ही दिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूँ वह पास भी पांच वर्ष के लिये वैसा ही हो जसा हमें दिया जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी और पंडित तिवारी की पत्नी का कोई खास झगड़ा नहीं हैं । नौजवानों का झगड़ा है ।.

डा० कैलाश : अध्यक्ष जी आपने ठीक कटाक्ष किया है । मैं तो नौजवानों के लिये ही लड़ रहा हूँ । कभी हम चाहेंगे कि श्रीनगर या गोहाटी या ऊटाकमैंड अपनी पत्नी को लेकर जायें तो रघुरमैया जी कह देते है कि पैसा नहीं है । लाखों करोडो रुपया न मालूम कहां कहां खर्च हो रहा है । अनापशनाप खर्च हो रहा है । उस पर कोई बन्धन नहीं लगाया जाता है । जिसे सरकार करना चाहती है रुपया आ जाता है नही करना तो पैसे का बहाना 21 सूत्री कार्यक्रम था जो बीस सूत्री रह गया है । आफिशल रिकार्ड मे भी बीस सूत्री आने लग गया है । उस मे से गवर्नमैंट का वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडीचर जो हो रहा था और जिस को कार्यन्वित करने की बात थी उसको हटा दिया गया है । शायद आफिशल मशीनरी ने यह किया है । जब इतना अनापशनाप सरकारी खर्च होता है, लेकिन जब सभा सदों का सवाल आता है जिसकी तनख्वाह पजाब के लजिस्लेटर के बराबर मिलती है और मध्य प्रदेश के लजिस्लेटर से कम तो वित्तीय संकट की बात कर दी जाती हैं । फाइनेंशल इम्पिलिकेशन मैं आपने कहा है कि अंदाजे से करीब 42 लाख खर्च होगा । आपको नही चाहिए था कि आप इसको इस तरह से पेश करते । परक्विजिट्स आदि आप अब क्या दे रहें है और इसके बाद आप क्या देंगे उस में जो अन्तर होगा

यह आपको सिर्फ बतलाना चाहिए था और इस तरह आपको बात नहीं करनी चाहिये थी।

श्री रघुरमैया सिर्फ यह कह कर चुप न हो जाएँ कि The Rules Committee will consult the Government.

वह तो कंसल्टेशन के बाद ही करते हैं। But, Government has become absolutely deaf and dumb about this question.

13.00 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूल्ज कमेटी के पास आएगा नहीं।

DR. KAILAS: I do not know. But, the Minister is repeating the Rules Committee everytime. But, he has not examined this question seriously and himself. This is a unanimous report of the Committee consisting of Members of the Opposition as well as the Congress Party. Having agreed over that, let us know from the Minister what are the recommendations, what is he going to do and what is the financial implications! Is there a vast difference between the two? Why should not this unanimous report be accepted when there is unanimity in this House also? Perquisite should be given not for their selfish gains but for the country's gains. They will have to work as fulltime parliamentarian if they get the required perquisites which will raise their efficiency.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब एक बज गया है, जितना समय इसके लिये रखा गया था वह खत्म हो गया है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Speaker Sir I want to congratulate Shri Raghu Ramaiah for having brought this belated and truncated measure for giving relief. It appears like Lollypop to Members of Parliament. He is also note clear as to what we are actually going to get. He is only clear that it is going to cost him Rs. 42 lakhs or for Government of India. I see the Minister of Finance here who is after the smugglers who have smuggled things and have kept a huge amount in their bungalows. When he is searching the houses decorated with glasses in the canopy and sealing everything, even if he gets a part of that, it would come to about Rs. 10 crores. That will last us for twenty years! Sir, is there really dearth of money in this country? Sir, you have gone round the country you will kindly see how the Members of Parliament are treated in other countries. I would like to know the vicious circle in which we are. Members of Parliament should be efficient. Look at the literature that they get. Humanly it is not possible to go through all of them. Look at the work that they do chronologically. Kindly see the work that they do in the morning. Sir, you were also a Member. And, as a Speaker your plight is even worse. I will not mention that. It has already strained you; so much of suffering you have had to go through. Look at our plight. Our work starts at 8 O' clock in the morning. As a routine we start coming to office even earlier than 8. The telephone calls start from 5-30 in the morning.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, when I was a Minister, I received a telephone call at 2-30 A.M. The gentleman said that cement was not available. I said that he could ring up the next day morning. He said 'no' and Telephone rates are cheaper at night!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Leaving aside telephone calls, from 8 O' clock to 10-30 we cannot even take our bath; we cannot even have our breakfast In the case of Ministers, they have got their Private Secretaries. Even if they are in the bath rooms or some of them

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

are lucky to be in 'puja', they have got the Private Secretaries to answer the telephone calls. But what can we do? We have no secretary to tell the visitors at the door that so and so is in bathroom or in 'puja'. As such, the visitor comes in straight, rings the bell and he is inside. We remain busy till 11 O'clock. At 11 O'clock the only excuse we can make is that Parliament is there and we have to reach in time. Then we are here and ready for the bell to ring for the quorum or division. Either we are in the House or in the Central Hall. Sometimes we steal time to go to library to read something or some of the hon. Members go to a safe corner to relax Invariably there are some or the other meetings which we have to attend in the evening. This keeps us busy till 10 O'clock in the night. At 10 O'clock what study you can do! Can we really study and understand prepare briefs from the material provided to us even if we want to? The only time we get is from 10 O'clock to 12 O'clock. By 12 O'clock one should go to bed. This is our daily routine.

In other countries people who can assist you read the material and prepare the brief. They are also benefited. In India there are post-graduate students. We can have their assistance and give them pocket allowance. It will help them and help us also to prepare the briefs. But there is no such provision. Why is there no such provision? We cannot afford either a steno or a secretary. We are not able to attend to the correspondence. We are not able to have a typewriter and a typist within the petty allowance we get.

Sir, Rs. 400.00 per month are deducted from my salary for my residence. How much can you save? The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs wants us to be active. Can any Minister here say that I am not an active member. I try to participate and study as much I can on various subjects. How do you think we can do this without any assistance?

I heard it being mentioned that majority of the Members do not have the capacity to study. As such, why should they be provided with secretarial assistance? It will go waste. Is it a fact? Actually, you do not want to give the assistance and give the excuse that majority of the members do not have the capacity to study. You take 'Who is Who'. Majority of the Members even in this Parliament are graduates and educated people. We are capable of studying and understanding but you do not want to give them any assistance. Actually, if I may say so, you do not want them to be active. They lose the interest when they find that they cannot be effective. Some of us, I can tell you, because we are lawyers and have a source of earning—even that practice is impossible for an active Member to keep—we somehow manage to have some secretarial assistance. But, what happens to other Members? Can they really afford? Let us think of all. What I am saying is that you should give them proper secretarial assistance; give these young men to us to assist us, post graduate students who will help us to prepare and study and who will help us in preparing briefs etc. Wonderful material on all subjects which is not available even in other libraries is given to us. We can really be useful Members and help the Ministers also. In this emergency, you are trying and thinking of reorienting the working of parliamentary system, the committee system and other things. But, first of all, you should make your Members more effective. Sir, you have rightly suggested and you have given a hint that this should be taken serious note of. This excuse of lack of finance is a very very lame excuse, a very filmsy excuse and a very shallow excuse. Bank employees get more today. A

peon gets more than Rs. 600/- today. Are we to be considered even less significant than all these persons? What I would say is that, if you want us here as the makers of the destiny of the country, if you want the best people, if you want us to serve the nation whole-time, if you want this to be done, make Members more efficient. If you do this, later on, even more efficient people can be got. Therefore, in regard to this legislation, don't talk of lack of funds or shortage of funds. Don't worry about criticism. What is the criticism, and who is criticising, I would like to know. This is unnecessary. Don't pay heed to that. You should see that your Members are more efficient. Give them the wherewithal and they will be more efficient. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed with such gusto and enthusiasm by Dr. Kailas, Shri Daga and Shri Sathe I have already explained the reasons why Government have come forward with this measure. I have nothing to add.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I think, whatever you have got is enough. We will have another phase coming very soon, a second effort so that whatever you desire and wish and whatever you aspire for now may be fulfilled. The question of pension and other things have been pending since long. The Presiding Officers' Conference also considered this, some time back, about pension. A member who has continued for two terms, or even three terms, should be entitled for pension. I am telling you, what was considered there. Don't be disappointed if I give my own instance because we follow the British Convention. A member who becomes speaker even for five minutes is entitled for pension for life. If I can go without it, you should also go without that. Now, you be contented with whatever you have got. Go back home happy and some other good time, some other auspicious time may come when you may get more.

I shall put this question now. The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

13.15 hrs

CUSTOMS TARIFF BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration".

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, this Bill was introduced in this House on the 10th May, 1974 and was referred to a Select Committee of this House on the 6th September, 1974 so that it could received proper examination. The Select Committee has examined the Bill in detail and presented their report with the Bill as amended on the 25th July, 1975. The amendments to the Bill made by the Select Committee are mostly consequential to the changes made in the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 subsequent to the introduction of this Bill, by the Finance Act, 1974, or the Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1975 giving effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. A few changes have also been made in the Interpretative Rules and Section and Chapter notes for a better alignment of the new Import Tariff Schedule with the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature on which it has been based.

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

Sir, the main object of the Bill is to rationalise and modernise the nomenclature of the Import Customs Tariff. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the present Tariff Act was enacted as far back as 1934. The Import Tariff Schedule of the present Tariff Act has become out of date in the light of present conditions and the substantial change in the pattern of India's trade. The international system of classifying goods for Customs purposes known as Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, which is administered by the Customs Co-operation Council, Brussels, has been rapidly gaining ground in recent years and has been adopted by more than 100 countries of the world, both developed and developing as the basis of their national Customs Tariffs. In these circumstances, there was an evident need to examine our own tariff and bring it in line with contemporary conditions.

It was for this purpose that the Government had set up a Tariff Revision Committee which included representatives not only of Government Ministries and Departments but also of leading commercial and industrial organisations. After detailed enquiry this Committee had recommended that the Import Tariff Schedule should be revised and based broadly on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature with such changes as might be necessary in the light of India's trade pattern, development needs and other factors. The Committee had also suggested certain changes, mostly of a drafting character, to the substantive provisions of the present Tariff Act and to the Export Tariff Schedule and had further recommended that the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949 which was enacted for the purpose of giving effect to the tariff concessions agreed to by India under the GATT need not be continued as a separate enactment and the few provisions of this Act, if still required, could be incorporated in the Revised Tariff Act itself.

The Government accepted the recommendations of the Tariff Revision Committee and a Customs Tariff Bill, 1969 was introduced for this purpose in the Lok Sabha on the 24th December, 1969 and was referred to a Select Committee of this Hon'ble House. However, before that Select Committee could submit its report, the Bill lapsed on the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha and hence the present Bill. Subject to the changes which have become necessary consequent on subsequent developments, this Bill is on the same lines as the 1969 Bill.

The main features of the present Bill are that in the Import Tariff Schedule the description of articles is based on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature but the individual headings of that Nomenclature have been either merged or sub-divided to accord with the pattern of India's import trade. The main purpose of these sub-headings is to provide for differences in the rates of import duty, to specify individual articles of importance in our import trade or to show separately articles subject to a protective duty. In specifying the rates of duty in the Import Tariff Schedule, every effort has been made to maintain the existing rate structure. As in the present schedule, the effective rates of duty in certain cases would be provided through exemption notifications under the Customs Act, 1962.

In a very few cases it has been found necessary to make departures from the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature as they were unavoidable in the circumstances of India. These relate to the classification of laboratory chemicals which have been provided under a single sub-heading, assessment of 'project imports' at a flat rate of duty and assessment of passengers' baggage and personal importations by post or air and ship stores.

Sir, clause 1(3) of the Bill makes clear that it shall not come into force with immediate effect but only on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint. The existing tariff will, there-

fore continue to be in force even after this Bill becomes an Act. The Tariff Revision Committee had recommended certain preparatory steps to be taken to ensure a smooth switch-over from the old to the new import tariff. It is accordingly proposed to bring the new import tariff into force after allowing a period of about 6 months of preparation after the Bill had been passed by Parliament. During this period necessary administrative steps are proposed to be taken to familiarise both the Customs administration and the trade in the operation of the new tariff.

Sir, I move.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Customs duties, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

श्री ईसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो लाया गया है और जैसा कि मकसद इस मे वित्त मंत्री ने बतलाया, बहुत अच्छा है, होना चाहिए । लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करूँगा कि जितना भी मैं मुख्तसर तौर पर इस को देख सका, उस से यह पता नहीं चला कि इस में जिन चीजों के लिए कंसेशन दिया गया है, कंसेशनल कमोडिटीज में उन चीजों को जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के मरीजों के लिए जरूरी हैं जैसे एक्सरे में काम आने वाली फिल्में या और इसी तरह की चीजे हैं उन के अंदर क्या कंसेशन दिया गया है । बेहतर होता कि इसके बारे में भी वह बतलाते ।

देखने में यह आता है, बेशक कस्टम का काम बहुत बढ़ा है । यकीनन हिन्दुस्तान में इम्पोर्टर्स ने बहुत ज्यादा कमाया भी है । उन के मुनाफे में भी कुछ कमी करने की जरूरत है । इस लिहाज से टरिफ ने अपना रेट अगर बढ़ाया तो कुछ बुरा नहीं किया । लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि आप टैरिफ का कितना ही रेट बढ़ाएं, कितना ही सामान बावजूद आप की कोशिशों के स्मगल हो कर के आता है और कितना ही सामान बगैर कस्टम अदा किए हुए निकल जाता है । कैसे निकल जाता है ? आज शायद अगर यह कहा जाय कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा इनकम टैक्स का रुपया मारे जाने के बाद अगर कहीं सरकारी रुपया मारा जा रहा है तो वह कस्टम के जरिए और बाहर से आने वाले माल पर जो पैसा मिलना चाहिए वह न मिलने की वजह से मारा जा रहा है, तो यह गलत नहीं होगा । होता क्या है ? कस्टम में यह देखने में आता है कि पहले से तय होता है, सामान आया किस तरह से दबा दिया गया । वह पहले से तय है उन आफिसर्स से कि इतना जाहिर किया जायगा, इतने पर कस्टम लगाया जायगा, बाकी ऐसे ही निकल जायगा । मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती इस बिल में अगर कहीं इस तरह की बात होती कि जिस मे ऐसे करप्शन को रोकने की भी गुंजाइश की गई होती । मशहूर तो यह है कि बाहर से आने वाले सामान की जो स्मगलिंग यहां हो रही है उस में पहले से कस्टम आफिसर से तय होता है कि दस किश्तियां आएंगी, एक आप पकडेंगे और नौ निहायत इत्मीनान से निकल जाएंगी ।

आप रेट बढ़ाएं, उस से इन्कार नहीं है । लेकिन बढाए हुए रेट मिलने चाहिए, वसूल होने चाहिए । यह कोई बात नहीं कि एक तरफ तो रेट बढ़ा दिया और दूसरी तरफ इस का इंतजाम न किया जाय कि वहां से करप्शन दूर हो और जितना पैसा इस के जरिए से वसूल होना चाहिए वह पैसा वसूल हो । जाहिर है कि बढ़ते हुए हिन्दुस्तान में एक्सपोर्ट भी बढ़ेगा इम्पोर्ट भी बढ़ेगा । एक्सपोर्ट हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि ज्यादा बढ़ेगा । के केन इम्पोर्ट भी बढ़ेगा । इम्पोर्ट बढ़ने के साथ साथ यह निहायत जरूरी है कि जो उस में करप्शन है उस की तरफ भी आप देखें ।

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

बहुत अच्छा हुआ कि स्मग्लर्स को पकड़ धकड़ हुई । आज अजीब अजीब बातें सामने आ रहे हैं कि स्मग्लर्स ने किस तरह करोड़ों नहीं अरबों रुपया कमा कर के हिन्दुस्तान का अरबों रुपये का नुकसान किया । लेकिन इन स्मग्लर्स से मिल कर चलने वाले कस्टम आफिसर्स और कस्टम स्टाफ के लोग खुद लाखों-पति नहीं, करोड़ों पति बने बैठे हैं । उन के वास्ते भी इस में कुछ किया जाना चाहिए था ।

जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत बड़ी तिजारत जो समुद्री रास्ते और कुछ हवाई रास्ते से होती है उस में इस बढ़ते हुए करप्शन को रोका जाय । स्मगलर्स को पकड़ने के लिए जितनी भी तारीफ की जाय कम है । ऐसे मौके पर मैं श्री के० आर० गणेश की तारीफ किए बिना नहीं रह सकता । उन्होंने इस मुहिम को शुरू किया और बड़े अच्छे तरीके से शुरू किया । हमें अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह इस डिपार्टमेंट में नहीं रहे और हमें खुशी है कि एक एनर्जेटिक नौजवान प्रोफेसर प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी उन की जगह पर आए । हम उम्मीद करते थे कि आप भी उसी तरह पर उस मुहिम को जारी रखेंगे । लेकिन मालूम नहीं क्यों वह मुहिम ठण्डी पड़ रही है । वह कुछ हमारी अदालतों की वजह से ठण्डी पड़ी । एक एक स्मग्लर जो पकड़ा गया था शायद ही उस में कोई ऐसा स्मग्लर बाकी रहा हो जिस की जमानत न हुई हो, जो छूट कर के न गया हो । अदालतों ने इस का ख्याल नहीं किया कि इस से हिन्दुस्तान की एकोनामी पर क्या असर पड़ रहा है और इस के बाद मालूम यह हुआ कि कोई इस तरह की मुहिम बाकी नहीं रही । गनीमत यह हुई कि जब एमरजेंसी आई तो फिर यह ख्याल आया । फिर इस तरफ कदम उठाए गए । लेकिन उन को गिरफ्तार करने के साथ साथ हम को खुशी होती अगर किसी एक बड़े इस डिपार्टमेंट के आफिसर के बारे में हम यह पढ़ लेते हमें अखबार के जरिए यह मालूम हो जाता कि डी आई आर में या मिसा में कोई बड़ा कस्टम आफिसर भी पकड़ा गया ।

यह रेट बढ़ कर के हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के खजाने में पैसा आएगा हम को इस बारे में बहुत शुबहा है । जब तक कि इसके वास्ते या तो इस के स्टाफ की ओवरहालिंग नहीं होगी या इस के लिए कोई खास इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट नहीं क्रिएट किया जायगा जो डिपार्टमेंट इस को ईमानदारी के साथ देखे, ईमानदारी के साथ इस की निगरानी करे, तब तक इस बिल का फ़ायदा नहीं हो सकता है । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस की तरफ मन्त्री महोदय तवज्जह करेंगे ।

यह मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि वे चीजें जो हिन्दुस्तान में खालिस ऐश के लिए आती हैं उन पर तो चाहे कस्टम और बढाया जाय उन पर आप ड्यूटी का रेट और बढ़ाइए लेकिन वे चीजें जो कामन मैन के लिए जरूरी हैं जो बीमारों के लिए जरूरी है, जो उन इन्सानों की जिन्दगी बचाने के लिए जरूरी हैं उन पर जो कस्टम पड़ने वाला है मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि उन को आप कंसेशन ही नहीं देंगे बल्कि उन को आप फ्री रखेंगे । इस में कंसेशन दिया गया हैं बहुत सी चीजों में लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि ऐसी चीजों में कंसेशन दिया जाय कि जो मेडिकल स्टूडेंट्स के वास्ते जरूरी हैं । वह इंक्विपमेंट्स जो मेडिकल कालेजेज के लिए जरूरी हैं, वह एक्विपमेंटस जो मरीजों के लिए जरूरी हैं उन को इस में बिलकुल एग्जम्प्ट होना चाहिए ताकि इन के जरिए से कामन मैन को फ़ायदा पहुंच सके ।

आखिर में एक चीज की तरफ़ मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जह और दिलाऊंगा । जहां आपसे यह दरख्वास्त की गई कि आप इसको बेहतर बनायें वहां आपसे यह भी दरख्वास्त की जायेगी कि दूसरे मुल्कों में जाकर, जैसा

कि मुझे मालूम है इस सिस्टम का मुआइना किया गया, देखा गया कि किस तौर पर हम इस सिस्टम को बेहतर बना सकते हैं लेकिन अभी तक शायद उस स्टडी टीम की रिपोर्ट कोल्ड स्टोरेज में पड़ी हुई है, उस पर क्यों नहीं अमलदरामद होता ? बड़े अर्से के बाद, बड़े जोर और हंगामे के बाद श्री के० आर० गणेश ने जब एनाउन्स किया था तो चारों तरफ से एप्रिसिएशन हुआ था कि तेज रफ़्तार मिशनें मंगाई जायेंगी । दुर्गा और काली नाम की जो मिशनें आई थीं उनमें एक को तो स्मगलर्स ने पहले ही महीने नाकारा कर दिया, दूसरी कितनी चल रही है मैं नहीं जानता । तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारा कस्टम जो बढ़ाया जा रहा है और जो है वह सही तौर पर वसूल हो । इसके लिए जो भी स्टडी टीम मुकर्रर की गई थी, जो बाहर भी गई, जिसपर लाखों रुपए का फ़ोरन एक्सचेंज खर्च हुआ उसके जो रिकमेंडेशन्स हैं उन रिकमेंडेशन्स को काम में लाया जाये । वह माडर्न एक्वीपमेन्ट या वह माडर्न मशीनरी जो स्मगलिंग को रोकने के लिए और हमारे पैसे को खुर्द-बुर्द होने से रोकने के लिए जरूरी हैं उसको खरीदने में देर न की जाये, उसको पूरी तौर पर इस्तेमाल में लाया जाये तभी इस बिल का लाना हमारे लिए मुफीद हो सकता है ।

13.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारे नौजवान मिनिस्टर न सिर्फ स्मगलिंग के खिलाफ अपनी मुहिम को तेज करेंगे बल्कि इसमें जो करप्शन है उसके लिए भी कदम उठायेंगे और एक मिसाल कायम करेंगे । हम उस वक्त के मुन्तजर हैं जबकि हमें यह मालूम हो कि करोड़ों में खेलने वाले बड़े बड़े कस्टम अधिकारी भी कहीं पर शिकंजे में आयें, कहीं वे भी मीसा में बन्द हुए, कहीं वे भी डी० आई० आर० में बन्द हुए । इन अलफ़ाज के साथ मैं इस बिल की ताईद करता हूं ।

[شری اسحاق سنبھلی (امروہہ) :

اڈیکشن مہودے - یہ بل جو لایا گیا ہے اور جیسا کہ متعدد بار منتری نے بتلایا - بہت اچھا ہے - ہونا چاہئے - لیکن میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ جتنا بھی میں مختصر طور پر اس کو دیکھ سکا اس سے یہ پتہ نہیں چلا کہ اس میں جن چیزوں کے لئے کنسیشن دیا گیا ہے — کنسیشنل کموڈیٹیز میں اُن چیزوں کو جو کہ ہندوستان میں مریضوں کے لئے ضروری ہیں — جیسا کہ ایکسرے میں کام آنے والی فلمیں - یا اور اسی طرح کی چیزیں ہیں ان کے اندر کیا کنیشن دیا گیا ہے - بہتر ہوتا کہ اس کے بارے میں بھی وہ بتاتے -

دیکھنے میں یہ آتا ہے بے شک کسٹم کا کام بہت بڑھا ہے - یقیناً ہندوستان میں امپورٹرز نے بہت زیادہ کمایا بھی ہے - ان کے منافع میں بھی کچھ کمی کرنے کی ضرورت ہے - اس لحاظ سے ٹہرف نے اپنا ریٹ اور بڑھایا تو کچھ برا نہیں کیا- لیکن دیکھنے میں یہ آتا ہے کہ آپ ٹہرف کا کتنا ہی ریٹ بڑھائیں ، کتنا ہی سامان باوجود آپ کی کوششوں کے سمگل ہو کر کے آتا ہے - اور کتنا ہی سامان بغیر کسٹم ادا کئے- ہوئے نکل جاتا ہے - کیسے نکل جاتا ہے - آج شاید اگر یہ کہا جائے کہ ہندوستان میں سب سے زیادہ انکم

نہیں بڑھے گی ایکسپورٹ بھی ہم امید کرتے ہیں کہ زیادہ بڑھیگی - لیکن امپورٹ بھی بڑھیگی - امپورٹ بڑھنے کے ساتھ ساتھ یہ بہت ضروری ہے کہ جو اس میں کرپشن ہے اس کی طرف پھر آپ دیکھیں -

بہت اچھا ہوا کہ سمگلرز کی پکڑ دھکڑ ہوئی - آج عجیب عجیب واقعہ سامنے آ رہے ہیں - کہ سمگلرز نے کس طرح کروڑوں نہیں اربوں روپے کما کر ہندوستان کو اربوں روپے کا نقصان کیا - لیکن ان سمگلرز سے مل کر چلنے والے کسٹم آفیسرز اور کسٹم سٹاف کے لوگ خود لاکھوں پتی نہیں کروڑپتی بن بیٹھے ہیں - ان کے واسطے بھی اس میں کچھ کیا جانا چاہئے تھا - ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ہمارے ہندوستان کی بہت بڑی تجارت جو سمندری راستے اور کچھ ہوائی راستے سے ہوئی ہے - اس میں اس بڑھتے ہوئے کرپشن کو روکا جائے - سمگلرز کو پکڑنے کے لئے چاہے بھی تعریف کی جائے وہ کم ہے - ایسے موقعے پر میں شری کے آر گنیش کی تعریف کئے بنا نہیں رہ سکتا - انہوں نے اس مہم کو شروع کیا اور بڑے اچھے طریقوں سے شروع کیا - ہمیں افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ وہ اس ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں نہیں رہے اور ہمیں خوشی ہے کہ ایک ایمرجنسی

[شری اسحاق سنبھلی]

ٹیکس کا روپیہ مارنے جانے کے بعد اگر کچھ سرکاری روپیہ مارا جا رہا ہے تو وہ کسٹم کے ذریعے اور وہ باہر سے آنے والے مال پر جو پیسہ مارنا چاہئے وہ نہ ملنے کی وجہ سے مارا جا رہا ہے - تو یہ غلط نہیں ہوگا - ہوتا کیا ہے - کسٹم میں یہ دیکھنے میں آتا ہے کہ پہلے سے طے ہوتا ہے - سامان آیا کس طرح سے دبا دیا گیا - وہ پہلے سے طے ہے ان آفیسرز سے کہ کتنا ظاہر کیا جائے گا اتنے پر ٹیکس لگایا جائے گا ، باقی ایسے ہی نکل جائے گا -

مجھے بڑی خوشی ہوئی اس بل میں کہیں اس طرح کی بات ہوتی کہ جس میں ایسے کرپشن کو روکنے کی بھی گنجائش کی گئی ہوتی - مشہور تو یہ ہے کہ باہر سے جانے والے سامان کی جو سمگلنگ یہاں ہو رہی ہے اس میں پہلے سے کسٹم آفیسرز سے طے ہوتا ہے - کہ دس کشتیاں آئینگی - ایک آپ پکڑ لیجئے اور تو نہایت اطمینان سے نکل جائینگی -

آپ ریٹس بڑھائیں ، اس سے انکار نہیں ہے - لیکن بڑھائے ہوئے ریٹس ملنے چاہئیں ، وصول ہونے چاہئیں - یہ کوئی بات نہیں کہ ایک طرف تو ریٹ بڑھا دیا جائے اور دوسری طرف اس کا انتظام نہ کیا جائے کہ وہاں سے کرپشن دور ہو - اور جتنا پیسہ اس کے ذریعے سے وصول ہونا چاہئے وہ پیسہ وصول ہو ظاہر ہے کہ بڑھتے ہوئے ہندوستان میں ایکسپورٹ

ہے - جب تک اس واسطے یا تو اس کے سٹاف کی اوورہالنگ نہیں ہوگی یا اس کے لئے کوئی خاص ایٹیاپھجنس ڈیپارٹمینٹ نہیں کریٹ کیا جائیگا جو ڈیپارٹمینٹ اس کو ایمانداری کے ساتھہ دیکھے - ایمانداری کے ساتھہ اس کی نگرانی کرے - تب تک اس بل کا فائدہ نہیں ہو سکتا - میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ اس کی طرف منتری مہودے توجہ کریںگے -

مے میں ضرور کہونگا کہ وہ چیزیں جو ہندوستان میں خاص دیش کے لئے آتی ہوں ان پر تو چاہے کسٹم اور بڑھایا جائے؟ ان پر آپ ڈیوٹی کا ریٹ اور بڑھائیے - لیکن وہ چیزیں جو کامن مین کے لئے ضروری ہیں؟ جو کہ بیماروں کے لئے ضروری ہیں؟ جو ان انسانوں کی زندگی بچانے کے لئے ضروری ہیں ان پر جو کسٹم پڑنے والا ہے میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ان کو آپ کرسیشن ہی نہیں دینگے بلکہ انکو آپ فری دیکھینگے - اس پر کنسیشن دیا گیا ہے - بہت سی چیزوں میں لیکن ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ایسی چیزوں پر کنسیشن دیا جائے جو میڈیکل سٹوڈینٹس کے لئے ضروری ہیں - وہ ایکوپمنٹس جو میڈیکل کالجوں کے لئے ضروری ہیں - وہ

نوجوان پروفیسر پونپ کمار مکوجی ان کی جگہ پر آئے - ہم امید کرتے تھے کہ آپ بھی اسی طرح پر اس مہم کو جاری رکھینگے - لیکن معلوم نہیں کیوں وہ مہم ٹھنڈی پڑ رہی ہے - وہ کچھہ ہماری عدالتوں کی وجہ سے ٹھنڈی پڑی - ایک ایک سمگلر جو پکڑا گیا تھا - شاید ہی اس میں کوئی ایسا سمگلر باقی رہا ہو جس کی ضمانت نہ ہوئی ہو - جو چھوٹ کر کے نہ گیا ہو - عدالتوں نے اس کا خیال نہیں کیا کہ اس سے ہندوستان کی اکانامی پر کیا اثر پڑ رہا ہے اور اس کے بعد - معلوم یہ ہوا کہ کوئی اس طرح کی مہم نہیں باقی رہی - غنیمت یہ ہے کہ جب ایمرجینسی آئی تب وہ یہ خیال آیا - پھر اس طرح قدم اٹھائے گئے - لیکن ان کو گرفتار کرنے کے ساتھہ ساتھہ ہم کو خوشی ہوئی اگر کسی ایک بڑے ڈیپارٹمینٹ کے آفیسر کے بارے میں ہم یہ پڑھہ لیتے - ہمیں اخبار کے ذریعے یہ معلوم ہو جاتا کہ فلاں آئی آر میں یا مہسا میں کوئی بڑا کسٹم آفیسر بھی پکڑا گیا -

اگر ریٹ بڑھا کر کے ہمارے ہندوستان کے خزانے میں پیسا آئیگا ہم کو اس بارے میں بہت شبہہ

ہے کہ ہمارا کسٹم جو بڑھایا جا رہا ہے اور جو ہے وہ صحیح طور پر وصول ہو - اس کے لئے جو بھی سٹیٹی ٹیم مقرر کی گئی تھی جو باہر بھی گئی تھی ، جس پر لاکھوں روپئے کا فارن ایکسچینج خرچ ہوا - اس کی جو ریکمینڈیشن ہے ان ریکمینڈیشنز کو کام میں لایا جائے- وہ ماڈرن ایکوپمنٹ یا وہ ماڈرن مشینری جو سمگلنگ کو روکنے کے لئے اور ہمارے پیسے کو خورد برد ہونے سے روکنے ضروری ہے اس کو خریدنے میں دیر نہ کی جائے - اس کو پوری طور پر استعمال میں لایا جائے - تبھی اس بل کا لایا جانا ہمارے لئے مفید ہو سکتا ہے -

میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ہمارے نوجوان منسٹر نہ صرف سمگلنگ کے خلافت اپنی مہم کو تیز کریںگے بلکہ اس میں جو کرپشن ہے اس کے لئے بھی قدم اٹھائینگے اور ایک مثال ہم اس وقت کے منتظر قائم کریںگے - ہیں - جبکہ ہمیں معلوم ہو گا کہ کروڑوں میں کھیلنے والے بڑے بڑے کسٹم ادھیکاری بھی کبھی پھنسنے میں آئے - کبھی وہ بھی موسا میں بند ہوگئے - کبھی وہ بھی تی آئی آر میں بند ہوئے - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کی تائید کرتا ہوں-]

[شری اسحاق سنبھلی]

ایکوپمنٹس جو سرپلسوں کے لئے ضروری ہیں ان کو اس میں بالکل ایگزمپٹ ہونا چاہئے تاکہ ان کے ذریعے سے کامن مین کو فائدہ پہنچ سکے -

آخر میں ایک چیز کی طرف اور ماسٹر صاحب کا دھیان دلاونگا- جہاں آپ سے یہ درخواست کی گئی ہے کہ آپ اس کو بہتر بنائیں وہاں آپ سے یہ بھی درخواست کی جائیگی کہ دوسرے ملکوں میں جا کر جیسا کہ مجھے معلوم ہے اس سسٹم کا معائنہ کیا گیا ، دیکھا گیا کہ کس طور پر ہم اس سسٹم کو بہتر بنا سکتے ہیں- لیکن ابھی تک شاید اس سٹڈی ٹیم کی رپورٹ ولڈ سٹوریج میں پڑی ہوئی ہے - اس پر کیوں نہیں عمل درامد ہوتا - بڑے عرصے کے بعد، بڑے زور اور ہنگامے کے بعد شری کے آر گنیش نے جب اناونس کیا تھا تو چاروں طرف سے ایپریسیشن ہوا تھا کہ تیز رفتار کشتیاں منگوائی جائینگی- درگا اور کالی نام کی جو کشتیاں انہیں تھیں ان میں سے ایک کو تو سمگلرز نے پہلے ہی مہینے نا کارہ کر دیا، دوسری - کشتی چل رہی ہے - میں نہیں جانتا - تو ضرورت اس بات کی

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome and support this piece of legislation and I think this piece of legislation has come up before this House in time also and I have to congratulate the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee. Sir, sometime back we were discussing about the facilities to be afforded to the Members of Parliament and how they have to be encouraged to function properly in this House. I feel now that this is a very important piece of legislation. I also agree with many of the points which have been included in this Bill but some Members have not availed of the facility of going through this Bill and that may be one of the reasons why they are not taking that much of interest or unable to take that much of interest in this legislation. To me this piece of legislation comes in the way of the black economy in this country. The Customs Tariff Act of 1934 as amended subsequently and now in the name of Customs Tariff Bill is nothing but a protection that is being given to the indigenous industries and indigenous products that are produced in this country. But at the same time, this is going to stop these smugglers, curtailing the black money and putting an end to this black bank, as explained. Sir, the hon. Member has also said that though we say so many things about these smugglers and the control of these anti-social elements who are bringing in smuggled goods into this country, the question is how far the action taken by the Government will prove efficient. Sir, during this Emergency, this Bill should be given importance and top-most priority. Now, we have read in the newspapers that a number of smugglers were arrested, and they were soley responsible for bringing in smuggled goods into this country. The Bill puts a heavy tariff so that these things are not imported into this country and indigenous production of these items may be encouraged. Once you stop the smugglers' operations, we expected that these articles will not be sold in public. But we are not setting the correct example. When we enter the rooms of some officials or ministers—here as well as in the States—we see foreign goods, which are sought to be prohibited by this Bill. I say 'prohibited' because the duty contemplated is so heavy that indirectly we are prohibiting them. But when people see such articles in these 'model offices', their attention is attracted and they too want to possess them. So, though we condemn these people in this House and pass legislation, we indirectly help them and become abettors in this crime. So, I request the Finance Minister to see that the possession of these foreign articles is questioned. I do not say, confiscate them. But if they are not able to account for them properly, why not levy this high tariff duty on them also? So, unless the possession of such articles is also regulated, the danger is still there

You are not giving proper concession to certain commodities. A relation of mine had a sad experience about X-ray photos. The Hindustan Photo Films at Ooty is manufacturing good products, but very often in the medical field, it is highly disappointing. There must be a certain amount of competition in this industry. There are various chapters here concerning minerals, animal products, vegetable products etc., but there are certain skilled items in which we require proper competition. So long as there is no healthy competition within this country, you must permit foregn countries which are really advanced in that particular field to compete with these people. Otherwise, we would be giving unnecessary protection and a lathargic mentality will get into these industries. Of course, beggars cannot be choosers. In India the demands is high and there is no production capacity in certain fields. There are no research centres for promoting efficiency in certain skilled products, which are very essential for our survival For instance, I do not find proper concession being given to the baby food industry in this Bill. I am really surprised that we Members of Parliament, who are very much in-

[Shri Aravinda Bala Pajahor]

volved in this, do not find time even to go through the preamble of the Bill and understand it. We spent 2½ hours on the Bill to amend the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament and so many members spoke on it. But I do not know how many of us will go deep into this Bill. It is very difficult for me to go through the entire Bill and understand the provisions in 2 or 3 days. But after a glance, I feel this is a very good Bill. At this moment, to put the economy in proper shape, this kind of legislation is very important. I expect in the next session more such Bills will be brought before the House, instead of routine Bills on small matters. The Minister said this Bill will take effect from the appointed day. You have taken hold of some big smugglers and much ado has been made about it. Some smugglers were making Rs. 3 crores per day. They were spending Rs. 2½ crores, saving half a crore. All these people are arrested but what has happened to their property? Even if their properties are attached, in my State as well as in my neighbouring State, nothing is being done in this regard. We know of Sukur Narain Bakhia, we know of Yusf Patel, we know of Haji Mastan and one, of course, is still absconding. These people are under custody but nothing has happened with regard to their properties. There is a common feeling in this country that you earn your wealth by any means to keep your next generation happy. You get out of it and you protect the future generation by this illegal wealth. So their sons, their daughters, their son-in-laws are enjoying a very good life. There are two towns—Kizhakarai and Adramapattanam—practically those towns are deserted now. People have constructed houses there worth Rs. fifty lakhs, seventy lakhs and even worth one crore. They are all deserted. They keep one watchman in that house. I wonder what kind of action is being contemplated or taken about them in this Emergency. So, they can a mass wealth by any means so that the future generation can be benefited.

The same is the case of black money. When you are thinking of this Bill, I think, you are not only protecting the economy but you are modelling the economy in the fashion that our Prime Minister has desired. The Prime Minister has said that we will have an economy where the gap between the rich and the poor will be narrowed. These people have, what we may call, a black bank. Whatever measures you may bring in, they have a loophole and through that loophole they bring money in this country. The law is that money can be sent from abroad through Reserve Bank only. But these black bank people have a separate system. They send the money through some agency and they go on doing their business without any hindrance. This is due to the fact that the officials of the Customs Department are not properly implementing the legislation that is already in vogue in this country. From my experience, I can say that the Tax Administration is not enough to contain this disease and we have a poor set of people at the helm of affairs to check, control or take proper action in this regard. Whenever people come from other countries, they bring in some articles from other countries. But these Customs officials harass only those people who are very poor for the simple reason that they demand certain things from them. If they bring two fountain pens they will ask for one; if they bring two watches they will ask for one; if they bring two transistors, they will ask for one. Whereas the real smugglers, the real black bank people go outside every three or six months and bring lot of goods from outside and these people bribe the Customs people. If you enter into these officials houses, you will find a number of foreign-made articles there. And that is the reason why we failed to enforce the legislation. We must have supervision over these people and we must have people of integrity there. These people should not be kept at one place for more then one year. Besides this, the Customs officials have a feeling that they are super masters. They threa-

ten the poor people and leave out the black bank people. They leave the monsters; they allow them to grow as big as possible because, you know, this illegal gratification has become legal gratification as far as this bill is concerned. We may defend it; I am sure the hon. Minister is bound to defend his staff. It is a fact. But in this Parliament, we have to tell the truth. It is a known fact, how these customs authorities function. If a Minister or his relation is coming from outside, there is no regulation, there is not that force. If a Member of parliament is coming, there may not be that much force. Then an ordinary citizen comes, then they enforce the rules. The loophole is given, or the lacuna is created from above, not from below. The mistake lies in our administration. So, I requested the Finance Minister, when he introduced the bill to give a lession to the authorities concerned, on how and why these rates are fixed. He rightly said that it will take some more time for them to introduce the bill, because they required a certain amount of training. I think he spoke on the rates and training thereon, because what was earlier charged at 150 per cent may now be charged at 200 per cent or what is charged at 40 per cent may now be charged at 80 per cent, or, they may have to got used to certain articles which have no duty. I feel that whenever we introduce a legislation like that, it is necessary for us to see how it will be implemented. This implementation should be based on the experience that we have gained during the last 15 or 20 years. After independence, we started regulating foreign goods for two reasons; one, to encourage our own entrepreneurs who are making things in our own country; and secondly to balance the economy and to keep the Reserve Bank in the proper style, and the velocity or force or the growth of the money in the proper style. In order to do this, we introduce this kind of legislations which is called economic legislations. We contemplate a legislation in this light, we must take into account the experience that we have gained during the last 15 years. If a paragraph or a preamble is given at least by the Joint Committee in a legislation like this, saying: "this is the experience that we have gained; it is happening like this; we are categorizing them into 4 or 5 paragraphs or 4 or 5 chapters," then it will be easy for us to understand. If it is not easy for us to understand how would a common man or an officer understand it? At least in future, whenever a piece of legislation is introduced, you should see that it is classified. Not only that. If there is a precedent or if there are previous examples to a bill, as are available to this bill in the Tariff Bill of 1934, you must indicate as to what that bill is, and indicate how this differs from the earlier one, in a short note. A precise note should be given, so that we can understand, fully and participate and make our contributions correctly, as is expected of legislatures. Napoleon had said: "Give me good mothers; I can give you a good nation." Similarly, I can say: "Let there be good legislators, we will give good laws." A number of amendments are taking place because of piece-meal legislations. Not only that. There are lots of loopholes for the simple reason —I am sorry I am also a part of it— that we are not up to the mark. If we are up to the mark, we will make best pieces of legislation and there would be no need to have any amendments or corrections. This can be done only if we are given the opportunity, facilities and freedom that are required.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have made their observations on the Customs Tariff Bill; but at the very beginning, I would like to submit very respectfully for consideration by you and for the consideration of the hon. Members that this is not a bill either for customs administration or for taking care of smuggling and other types of economic offences which are taking place in the country.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

As I mentioned in my introductory remarks, this Bill is only to give effect to the Brussels nomenclature, which is the international standard, to the existing tariff items while maintaining the existing traiff rates. We are only switching over from the conventional nomenclature to the Brussels Traiff nomenclature, which is the international standard nowadays. That is the reason why though there are only 13 clauses, you will find quite a few hundred entries in the Schedules.

I agree with the hon. Member from Pondicherry that this price is highly technical in nature. That is the reason why it went to a Select Committee, when this Bill was introduced in 1969. But, due to the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, the Report of the Select Committee could not come before the House for consideration. After that, in the current Lok Sabha it was re-introduced and again referred to the Select Committee, That Select Committee took the trouble of visiting the various port towns; listened to the oral evidence and examined the various memoranda submitted by the trade and industry.

An hon. Member has mentioned that perhaps we have not enough competent people to administer this piece of legislation, so we require some training to be imparted to them and that is why I have indicated in my speech that six months' time would be required. That is not the position. The switch over from the conventional nomenclature to the Brussels Tariff nomenclature will cause some inconvenience to trade and industry. Therefore, it is not merely a question of making our people intelligible or imparting some training to them but also making the trade and industry well-versed in the new nomenclature, in the new terminology which replaces the old one, In order to facilitate the switch over we have made arrangements that there should be a transitional period, say, six months for the complete switch-over from the conventional nomenclature to the Brussels Tariff nomenclature.

While speaking on this Bill some observations have been made about the anti-smuggling operations and other things. Here I may say for the information of the hon. Members that while discussing the amendments to the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggiing Activities Act which Bill I had the privilege of piloting, I gave detailed information about the various measures which have been taken against smugglers. I would not like to repeat them here especially when they are beyond the purview of this Bill.

Shri Ishaque Sambhali specifically wanted to know the position about the boats. I find that there is some misunderstanding in the mind of the hon. Member. If I have the privilege of taking some of the hon. Members to see those boats, if they could see them with their own eyes perhaps they would come to the conclusion that all those boats excepting one are functioning. Out of the 20 boats, one is beyound repair and the other 19 are functioning It may be that casually they may have some snags while in operation but they are functioning. Even in the case of motor cars, it is not as if they function for all the 365 days. Sometimes they have to be sent to the workshop for overhaul or servicing or attending to some minor repairs. In the same way, when these sophisticated boats are in operation for some hours, sometimes they develop some snags which to be rectified. It is a fact that out of these 20 boats 19 are functioning in different ports under the customs. Therefore, it is not correct to say that from the very beginning one was out of order and the others did not function. I had the privilege of taking two or three of my colleagues to these boats and some news item also appeared in the press. I am sure that if I get an opportunity to show some members the functioning of those boats they can personally verify and satisfy themselves that those boats are functioning.

Regarding action taken against erring officers, I remember that in reply to a question by Mr. Daga I gave the complete figures. Since the crackdown of the operation, we have taken action against nearly 500 officers belonging to various categories. It is not true that we are not taking action. The hon. Member from Pondicherry has stated that only a few have been arrested. The fact is not like that. More than 1,300 detention orders have already been under this new Act, and this is a continuous process. If anyone thinks that only because of the emergency people are being arrested, it would not be correct. Last week I gave the month-wise break-up for the period September, 1974 to July, 1975, the number of seizures the number of raids, the number of smugglers put behind bars, action taken against absconders, the number of properties for which notices of attachment had been issued etc. There may be some variation in the figures, but that does not mean that the Government has slackened its efforts at any time or has dragged its feet,

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Yasin has been absconding for more than a year, but his companies are functioning. No action has been taken, his properties have not been attached.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJee: If the hon. Member wants information about a particular case, I can give it later on, but I was emphasizing that the anti-smuggling operation is a continuous one and is going on. For that the House has granted us powers in the form of DIR, MISA etc., and they are used as and when exigencies demand.

So far as the Bill is concerned, only one point has been mentioned about the protective traiff. As I explained, we have tried to maintain as far as possible the existing rate of tariff, but in certain areas we had to make a departure because of the Finance Act or the tariff revision which has already taken place, and in order to give effect to them we had to make some changes in the Bill. Because of that some consequential amendments have been made by the Select Committee and these have been explained in detail.

With these words I hope the House will give unanimous support to the passage of this Bill.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.".

The motion was adopted.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 13, the First Schedule, the Second Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the little stand part of the Bill.".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 13, the First Schedule, the Second Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed.".

श्री इ'हाक स'भली (अमरोहा) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे खुशी हुई कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो चीजें, कहीं गई थीं उन के बारे में वायदा किया और उम्मीद दिलाई कि आइन्दा उस का ध्यान रखा जायगा । मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

कि हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार के खजाने में पैसा आये । हम चाहते हैं कि इम्पोर्ट के जरिये बाहर से जो माल हमारे यहां आये उस पर सरकार को पैसा मिले । इसलिये हम फ्री सपोर्ट करते हैं इस चीज का कि जो आप ने इन चीजों पर बढ़ाया है, इसेंशियल कोमोडिटीज को छोड़ कर ।

लेकिन मैं जरा आप के डिपार्टमेंट की वर्किंग के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान से जंग हुई थी हमारे यहां की बहादुर फौजों ने बहुत से पाकिस्तानी टैंक जाते और हिन्दुस्तान के एरिया में ले आये गये । हमारे कस्टम्स डिपार्टमेंट ने उन पर भी कस्टम लगा दिया । कि वे बाहर से लाए गये । डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को काफी उस सिलसिले में जद्दोजहद करनी पड़ी कि ये खरीदे नहीं गये और इस पर किस ढंग से कस्टम हम से मांगा जा रहा है । काफी लिखा-पढ़ी की गई और काफी हाई लेविल पर यह बात हुई, तब कहीं जाकर आप के आफिसरों ने उन को कस्टम से मुक्त किया । एक तरफ तो आप के एक्जीक्यूशन का आलम यह है और दूसरी तरफ यह बात है जो कि मैं पहले बता चुका हूं और जिस को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता । आप उस वक्त इस डिपार्टमेंट में नहीं थे । इसलिए मेहरबानी कर के आप अपने डिपार्टमेंट की वर्किंग को बेहतर बनाइए । हाउस इन चीजों में आप के साथ रहेगा । आप जितना हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जाने वाली चीजों पर पैसा दिलवा सकेंगे, जो कि हमारे लिएबहुत एसेंशियल नहीं हैं, उस में पार्लियामेंट आप की मदद करेगी ।

[شری اسحاق سنبھلی (اسروہ):

ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب- مجھے خوشی ہوئی کہ منسٹر صاحب نے جو چیزیں کہی گئی تھی ان کے بارے میں واعدہ کیا اور امید دلائی ہے کہ آئندہ اس کا دھیان رکھا جائیگا- میں صرف اتنا کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ سرکار کے خزانے میں پیسہ آئے- ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ امپورٹ کے ذریعے باہر سے جو مال ہمارے یہاں آئے اس پر سرکار کو پیسہ ملے- اس لئے ہم فل سپورٹ کرتے ہیں- ان چیزوں کا جو آپ نے ان چیزوں پر بڑھایا ہے اسینشل کموڈیٹیز کو چھوڑ کر-

لیکن میں آپ سے ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی کرپشن کے بارے میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس وقت ہندوستان اور پاکستان میں جنگ ہوئی تھی- ہمارے یہاں کی بہادر فوجوں نے بہت سے پاکستانی ٹینک جیتے اور ہندوستان کے ایریا میں لے آئے- ہمارے کسٹم ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے ان پر بھی کسٹم لگا دیا کہ وہ باہر سے لائے گئے- ڈفینس منسٹری کو کافی اس سلسلے میں جدوجہد کرنی پڑی کہ یہ خریدے نہیں گئے اور اس پر کس ڈھنگ سے کسٹم ہم سے مانگا جارہا ہے- کافی لکھا پڑھی کی گئی اور کافی ہائی لیول پر یہ

بلٹ ہوئی تو نہیں جاکر آپ کے
افسروں نے اس کو کسٹم سے مکت
کیا۔ ایک طرف تو آپ نے ایکجیمپشن
کا عالم یہ ہے اور دوسری طرف یہ
بات ہے جو کہ میں پہلے بتا چکا
ہوں اور جس کو میں دوہرانا نہیں
چاہتا۔ آپ اس وقت اس ڈپارٹمینٹ
میں نہیں تھے۔ اس لئے مہربانی
کر کے آپ اپنے ڈپارٹمینٹ کی ورکنگ
کو بہتر بنایئے۔ ہاؤس ان چیزوں
میں آپ کے ساتھ رہے گا۔ آپ جتنا
ہندوستان سے باہر جانے والی چیزوں
پر پیسہ دلوا سکیں گے، جو کہ
ہمارے لئے بہت اسینشل نہیں
ہیں، اس میں پارلیمنٹ آپ کی
مدد کریگی۔]

14 hrs.

SHRI D. D DESAI (Kaira): While supporting the Bill. I would like to make two suggestions. The Select Committee has gone through the recent traiff nomenclature to facilitate the work of the importing as well as exporting countries, because this is a standard adopted the world over. But, unfortunately, I have still some hesitation in my mind that the customs authority may not appraciate or may not be able to interpret the nomenclature directly or accurately or expeditiously. The reason is that even under the old tariff, we had a terrific delay at the customs level. Of course, delay in collection of the revenue means that there is a loss. But the goods will be disproportionally higher prices and the use of the goods will be delayed for a longer period sometimes running to months and years. This means when the goods are either to be imported or exported, this should not exceed the time limit. We should put a time limit, some how or the other, I do not know what are the reasons; these are not clear. When the English Language is so clear or at least the meaning of the English Language is well established, I do not know why should there be any difficulty in understanding the nature of the goods and saying yes or no and determining the rate of duty looking to the table.

But, when we adopt the Brusels nomenclature, in the had tariff we have clearly defined the duty figures. Even then, I have a feeling that the hold up of any nature of goods should not exceed a maximum of the free period of clearance that is probably 4-6 days. depending upon the shipping company which provides for the free clearance of the goods, in that case, the department, tney should insist on some deposit or some sort of assurances from the importers that the goods will be kept out of the premises. But, at the same time, some liaison will be exercised or some hypothecation will be signed so that the goods might be still open for quentification whatever else they may desire to do. But where the examination does, not provide for any-

[Shri D. D. Desai]

thing other than the well-defined nomenclature and the rate of duty, there should not be any cause for delay.

Regarding the training programme it is all the more important because, daily, new products are being added on account of advance of technology and complexities of our economy. We have gone for more and more items, whether it is pharmaceuticals, whether it is petro-chemicals, whether it is fertilisers or any other item. The daily increase of new products would continuously require additions or alterations or even expansion of categories and duties will have to be fixed, Since the use of a product is ultimately the deciding factor for the purpose of fixing the duty, the "use" of it may be applied as a ground for determing the rate of duty.

Here, for example, the Select Committee has made one statement that in the case of stainless steel coated with 'X' material, the duty has been fixed at this rate. We know, today, it may be also coated with PVC or polyethylene or polyepropylene or some other thing. But later on, when the temperatures and pressures will increase, it is bound to be coated with polyetetra flurothylene and so many such products like fluro carbons which do take higher temperatures and are useful for our industry. All that is coming. It is already in vogue in many countries of the world. It is not too far when India will have those products. At that time, we would be again having a lot of difficulties at the ports. Therefore, I suggest, whether it is import or export, either way, since we are adopting the Customs Tariff Bill, the training should not only be related to technological aspect but also to the operation of the Customs Tariff Bill, 1975 Schedules and a sense of urgency should be instilled in the operating personnel so that the country's import and export trade does not suffer.

As regards the time-limit, if the hon. Minister agrees that he can issue directives to the Department fixing some time-limit for the clearance of goods, I would be very happy and, I think, that will serve the purpose.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to take just about two to three minutes on an issue, though not immediately relevant, which has some bearing on the operation of the proposed Bill on goods which we propose to export.

I come from mica industry area. I know it from inside out. So, I will give an illustration of mica. After the post-devaluation period, you imposed 40 per cent duty and you helped the growth of smuggling of Rs. 5 crores worth of mica exports to Nepal. Naturally, since you saw a point of no-return, you reduced the duty, The duty was reduced by 20 per cent on most of the varieties of mica. Some units have been closed down. Now, the varieties of mica which are exported are really processed. They are not manufactured. There is a decision of the Supreme Court as to what is manufactured and what is processed. But nevertheless, on the one hand, you are collecting export duty and you have collected export duty at the rate of about 40 per cent in the last few years, without ploughing back anything into the labour-intensive industry, the entire industry is in disarray and widespread unemployment has occurred because the tax effort was not matched by developmental activities here.

And then, you have now started the excise operation. That, I think, will be double taxation. The result will be that a person who will have to pay Rs. 200 as excise tax, in order to keep his accounts straight under the DIR and Emergency and all that, will have to appoint a clerk by paying him Rs. 300 a month. This will

be very hard upon the small operators and it will be another difficulty. When we are simplifying our export and import procedures, this double taxation as it were—excise as well as export duty—on this labour-intensive industry will make things more and more difficult. I submit to you and also to the Finance Minister to kindly consider the difficulties of this industry. He did a good turn by scrapping export duty on mica powder. But a lot of bungling was there because there was duty on some meshes i.e., 0 to 5 mesh, and no duty on 6 to 10 mesh. So, mica from 0 to 5 mesh was exported abroad through the Customs as mica of 6 to 10 mesh.

Now, we have to make the industry viable, prosperous, and cut down the irritations and get as much as we can out of the tax as revenue. In the case of mica, increased export will increase the export duty as it is. I think there is a valid case of relief in respect of export duty on mica as there is a valid case for export duty on jute, which you have recently done. In the meantime, this double taxation, these irritations may kindly be taken note of and removed as soon as possible.

With these words I support this Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Hon'ble Members have made some suggestions about the improvement of the administrative machinery. I do agree with them that there is scope for improvement and there is a constant endeavour to see that this is constantly done.

Regarding training and other things, I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that as and when it would be necessary to develop trained personnel in the Department for the speedy and expeditious disposal of the material, we would like to do it.

Regarding the fixation of a period or time limit, I have explained the reasons behind it and I hope I need not dwell on it any more.

Regarding the specific industry about which Shri Bhattacharyyia spoke, my submission will be that whenever we impose duty either in the form of excise duty or export duty, we do take care of the impact which the duty incidence would have on our production and over our economy; and even after that, if we find that there is some distortion in some respect, we try to rectify it as and when the exigencies demand. But it would not be possible for me to state just at the moment whether the export duty on mica would be treated on par with the export duty on jute and what will be the incidence. All this requires detailed examination and if the Hon'ble Member has any specific suggestion, we may look into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:—

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.15 hrs.

MOTION RE: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1972-73

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the next item. Prof. Nurul Hassan to move his motion.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASSAN): I beg to move:

> "That this House do consider the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1972-73, laid on the Table of the House on the 9th December, 1974."

Sir, I would not like to take much time in my introductory speech, but there are a few aspects of problems which I would, with your permission, try to explain.

The first major development that I would like to report to the House, and I am sure most hon. Members are already aware of that, is that, until almost 40 days ago, we were awed in the country, in this House, as parents or as teachers or as those concerned with the welfare of the educational system, feeling deeply worried about the future of the University system in this country. The fact of the matter was that, while various attempts at reform were being made, there was a lurking suspicion whether any reform would succeed in an atmosphere where the future of the institution itself was uncertain. A comparatively small group had decided to hold the Universities to ransom. An atmosphere of violence, intimidation and coercion was sought to be built up instead of a peaceful atmosphere in which alone academic life can thrive. The country was passing through various economic and other difficulties. Therefore, it was but natural that the student community should also be faced with hardships and with difficulties of various types. But some very unscrupulous elements decided to exploit the student community and sought to make the students as instruments of their political game, with the result that the massive investment which the country had made in these institutions of higher learning and the high hopes which the parents had and which the overwhelming majority of pupils and students had that the young people, after receiving training, would be able to look after their parents and look after the country were threatened—because some elements thought that the student community was fit only to be used as a cannon-fodder in their political game. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the entire country—and I am sure it would be so to this House also—that, with the promulgation of Emergency, the threat which faced the institutions of higher learning has gone, and the reports that we have been receiving from various parts of the country show that the Universities are now functioning normally and in a peaceful atmosphere. Therefore, Sir, the call given by the Prime Minister on the one hand to make every effort to make higher education available to the weaker sections of the community and to reduce the economic burden on the student community and on the other hand to utilise this opportunity to improve and build up the University system, can be heeded now and I am happy to report that effects have already been made, and are being made, by all concerned, by the Government, by the authorities of the Universities, by the teachers and by the students to see that this call is heeded and that the Universities play their full and proper role in the development of the nation and the character of its people and in bringing about an improvement in, what the Prime Minister has said on several occasions as the objective of the country as well as of the Government the quality of the life of the common people. Therefore, Sir, today it is possible to bring about major

changes in the educational system notwithstanding the economic constraints, notwithstanding the difficulties with which the country is faced. One of the most difficult problems with which the University educational system was faced was the pressure of numbers on the university system. After all, the funds are limited; higher education is something which has to cost money. Even to provide an adequate library to a college is a very expensive thing. But the rate of increase in enrolment and rate of increase in the number of colleges was far outstripping the resources of the country as well as creating a pool of not only un-employed, but unemployable young people in the country. At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan period the actual increase over the preceding year in institutions, university enrolment excluding intermediate and pre-university was 226,597, or 14.5 per cent which is very high figure indeed and no country could afford an increase in enrolment of this proportion. I am glad that as a result of the various steps that have been taken, this increase has now come down in the year 1973-74 to about 65,000 and which is about 3 per cent and is on the whole fairly reasonable. At the same time, the opportunities of non-formal education have been continuously increasing. In the same year, in which enrolment in regular institutions had come down to 3 per cent, the enrolment in correspondence courses and in private candidates at the degree level had gone up by 15 per cent, which means that the working people, persons who could not afford to go to institutions of higher learning could also acquire higher education.

Increase in the number of colleges per annum had gone up to something like 250 which is a very high number indeed. This has been gradually controlled as a result of the cooperation of the State Governments, and during the last year, the number of new Arts, Science and Commerce colleges established had come down to 85. However, as a result of this unprecedented increase in the past, the number of Arts, Science and Commerce colleges today stands at 3,200. Out of these, about 50 per cent have an enrolment of less than 400, 20 per cent have an enrolment of over 1000 and only 3 per cent have an enrolment of over 2,000. A college, as you know, with an enrolment below 400 is hardly viable either academically or financially. The cost per head would be very high indeed. Unfortunately, the majority or a very large number of these non-viable colleges which have a poor academic standard and whose staff is inadequately trained is located in rural areas which means that although we got the psychological satisfaction that a large number of institutions have been established in the rural areas, the fact of the matter was that the education they were providing was sub-standard education and it was just not possible for either the State Governments or the UGC to provide adequate facilities in these institutions. Therefore, the UGC, I am happy to say, took due note of the situation and it has now started a well-considered policy of planned development of colleges, that there should be no haphazard growth of colleges and that, as far as possible where the number of colleges is large, there should be co-operative teaching so that we can optimise the resources that have been created and at the same time there should be a restructuring of the courses, particularly, in the rural areas. This is a very important and a major development of the recent years which the Commission has initiated. A number of discussions and workshop seminars have been held and specialists' panels have been examining this points so that the type of inter-disciplinary and disciplinary-oriented education that would be given would be oriented towards the solution of the rural problems. For example, in sciences, courses in life sciences and biological sciences could be oriented towards agriculture or animal husbandry. In the same way the social sciences courses could be oriented to-

[Prof. S. Nurul Hassan]

wards the various developmental schemes of the countryside and the rural areas. In the metropolitan areas where there is a large number again, the co-operative teaching programmes are sought to be initiated and academic complexes sought to be built up.

The Commission has given a great deal of emphasis to the College Science improvement programme. This programme is already under way and one can see that about 111 colleges have already benefited from this particular programme. The Commission hopes that it would be possible for it to double this number. At the same time, recently, the Commission has started a College Humanities and Social Sciences improvement programme. This programme provides opportunities for changes and innovation within the frame-work of the existing system for modernising and upgrading the syllabus in co-operation with the concerned academic bodies and it is hoped that these would heavily lean on the development of courses relevant to national and regional priorities and to the needs of the student community.

Another major programme which has been initiated is that of examination reform. This includes internal assessment, grading, abolition of the system of pass and fail and the introduction of the system of question-banks. I am glad that under the leadership of the UGC, a number of zonal work-shops have examined these proposals in great detail and have strongly supported these and a number of universities have already started initiating measures to implement these various schemes. There is also the scheme of autonomous colleges which is a very well conceived scheme which was initiated on the recommendation of the Education Commission. That is to say certain colleges would be given the autonomy to experiment with new types of courses which are more relevant to the needs of the locality and where the standards of examination can be modified and improved.

You are no doubt aware that the new techniques of examination have already been tested with great success in Indian institutes of technology and in agricultural universities and in the Jawaharlal Nehru University. These new techniques of examination can be easily adopted by autonomous colleges who can also resort to innovative techniques of making their pupils and teachers participate in the various development activities. The Commission has constituted a number of expert panels on curriculum development in humanities and social sciences and has also set up a Science Research Council and groups of scientists to look into a group of scientific subjects. Within the extremely limited resources available to the Commission to support scientific research the Commission has greatly emphasised the problem of research It has also taken up the question of faculty improvement In connection with the faculty improvement, this House is aware that the most important decision that was taken by the Government on the recommendation of the Commission was to improve the pay scales of the University and College teachers so that only persons with very high quality and of intellectual achievement are brought into the university system Side by side with this the UGC has prescribed high qualifications for inital recruitment to the universities and colleges. I am emphasising the colleges because almost 89 per cent of the university students are studying in colleges rather than in university departments Therefore, any scheme for the improvement of the university system which ignores the colleges will not have an impact on the total educational scene. At the same time a number of proposals have been initiated by the U.G.C. and they are under way—i.e. to provide opportunities for teachers to improve their qualifications, to undertake research, to upgrade their knowledge and to participate in conferences, seminars, summer schools and so on. A very large number of summer

schools have been held. Simultaneously a large programme of student amenities has been taken up on a very high priority basis indeed. The first and the foremost of these programmes is to provide hostel accommodation. Obviously if new colleges are not to be established in the same manner in which they used to be established five years ago, then it is essential that more and more hostel accommodation should be made available so that the young people, boys and girls from the comparatively backward regions and backward sections of the community can receive higher education. Commission is also looking into the proposals to reduce unit costs for the construction of hostels as well as to provide substantial assistance to colleges and to universities to build hostels. In fact during the last few years, the number of students who have been provided hostel facilities is something in the neighbourhood of 28,000 or so, which, considering the limited funds, is a considerable achievement. Then, the Commission is supporting the idea of and has already taken many valuable steps to implement the Prime Minister's call for the establishment of a Books Bank. Today books are no longer within the reach of an average student. And, if I may say so, many of us, who have been teachers for long and whose principal hobby was to buy books are now finding it extremely difficult to keep abreast with new knowledge and purchase our own books. The students just cannot afford to buy books. And, the old system of taking a book from the library for 14 days again is not enough. There are some books which a student might require at least for the duration of the semester or the term and sometimes even the whole session. Therefore the Prime Minister gave rightly so much emphasis on the establishment of Book Banks. And now more than 2000 colleges have already been brought on a list of assistance so far as the establishment of Books Banks are concerned. The Study Centres again are very important for young people belonging to poorer and weaker sections of the community; since they do not have accommodation or facility in their homes, they can sit here and study. In the same way, non-resident student centres are being established in many places. Student Aid Funds have been set up even in non-viable colleges so that poor students can be helped. Then Health Centres are also receiving priority attention from the Commission.

At the same time the Commission has initiated a programme whereby part-time vocational courses can be provided for in various universities and colleges so that the students can utilise their spare time to learn a worthwhile vocation which will be of help and assistance to them.

Thus, consultation and quality improvement are the two watch words of the Commission in addition to the question of expanding the frontiers of knowledge and supporting research.

Sir I hope that the hon. Members will give us the benefit of their advice and their valuable suggestions for bringing about an improvement in the quality of work that is being done in the universities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That this House do consider the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1972-73, laid on the Table of the House on the 9th December, 1974."

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellichery): When we discuss the U.G.C. Report in this House, it is an opportunity for this House to go into the matter connected with higher education in our country.

While this report was presented in this House last year it created considerable public interest.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

I am sure that the hon. Minister might have seen the reaction of the Press about the report which was presented in 1972-73 and I would just like to remind him of two or three points.

I would like to point out that various national newspapers in the country had stated that our education, especially the higher education, had been facing a serious crisis. The U.G.C. report has presented various problems of that crisis to the country through its report. The *Deccan Hearald* has said in its editorial "Calls for despair" about our education system; *Hindustan Times* has said "Mere lamentation"; *National Herald* has said "Educaion in doldrum" Various other comments are made by the newspapers. I do not want to narrate those which various newspapers or various media of public opinion said about our education. Let us try to go by what the U.G.C. itself has said about the situation.

About the academic problems that we are facing at it was just now pointed out by the hon. Minister, there should be an effective utilisation of the limited resources for the maximum benefit of the country by providing the country with a kind of education system that would create new conditions that would help us to evolve a system of education which it can be said has become an effective instrument of social transformation. If you approach the problem from that angle, one can be very critical about our education system. I do not see the present crisis in our education system in isolation but from what is happening in our country as a whole. The hon. Education Minister himself presented the report striking a note on the present political situation which was prevailing in the country and its impact on the education system. I agree with him in his approach in relation to how far the reactionary forces in our country tried to exploit the situation which was prevailing not only in the educational atmosphere but also in our educational institutions in the country as a whole. They tried to use the young students as an effective instrument for achieving their nefarious political ends. I agree with all those things. But, when I agree with you, I would also like to draw your attention to some of the basic problems which were posed by the U.G.C. Report which, even to-day, are present in our national life. What do they say about the academic indiscipline, if I may use that word? About the indicipline of the students about which a lot of furore is always hurled, they say that the acadmic indiscipline—the students' indiscipline—had nothing to do with the academic problems. On the contrary, it had everything to do with the academic crisis which our country was facing. Short of unemployment, they pointed out their sufferings—two basic economic problems. Short of unemployment, what were the reasons which agitated the minds of the young students which had thrown them in a big way to many agitations which were not an academic problem? I understand that various measures are being taken to find a solution to this problem. But, the fact still remains that there is a crisis in our education system. The crisis in our education system should be understood in the context of the general economic crisis our country was facing at that time. It may not be seen in isolation. I can link it up with many factors pointed out in the report of the UGC itself.

You just take the question of education expansion. I have a criticism which the Minister also shares, I suppose, that the UGC failed in its responsibility to plan the expansion of education in such a way that it helped all sections of our community in a manner that it would help the social progress. That is not the point which I am now raising.

The average ratio of student admission in colleges was 3.5 for every thousand in the country whereas in Delhi it was 13.6 and in Orissa it was 2.2. This difference you can see in every aspect of our socio-economic life. You take rural electrification. You can see Delhi in a higher bracket and Orissa at the bottom. What I am trying to impress upon is that while we are spending the limited resources we should spend the same in such a way that we do justice to weaker sections and weaker areas. As far as I understood UGC failed in that in a considerable manner. I draw the attention of the House to a statement made by the former Chairman of the UGC before the Delhi University students. He said that UGC was spending 25 per cent of its money in Delhi. Is that the way?

Another point which struck me is its approach to the weaker sections in the society. If you again examine the colleges, it is again pointed out in the report that there is concentration of colleges and universities in the urban areas. I do not know for whom we are spending this money. You may say it may not have so much of facilities in the country-side to provide an education of a higher quality. Well, you are meant for providing that facility in the country-side. It is easy for anybody to cater to the needs of the urban elite but that is net the social purpose. UGC in future should spend the limited resources—with all its limitations—with a view to providing justice to people living in the country-side. The report says that it could not bridge this gap, this disparity. That is a serious failure. We all say on platforms, India lives in villages. True, India lives in villages. But, wisdom and knowledge percolates in trickles and trickles to the villages, to the 80 or 90 per cent people, living in the countryside. That emphasise has not been found in the working of the UGC.

Now, Sir, the question of enrolment of students in colleges and universities. The report says that it has outstripped the rate of economic growth. Sir, it poses a serious problem. Why has it outstripped the rate of economic growth in our country? Again, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the problem of rate of economic growth. There is no point in cutting admission or bringing admission down to a level that it will not outstrip economic growth. You have to take measures, not you as Minister, but Government will have to take measures to increase the rate of economic growth so that we will be able to utilise those educated people for the welfare, for the well-being of our country and for building a new India. Here, a very serious economic problem arises again. We are not talking just one day or two years after Independence; 28 years. Not a long time, not a long period in the life of a country but in the life of an individual, it is quite a long period, a quarter of a century or a little more than that. During this period, it is a fact that we have created a lot of wealth in our country and among our people. We cannot say that we have not achieved anything. We have achieved a lot of things and we should be proud of that. But, the problem is, the fruits of what we have achieved have been reaped by a few people who have no social purpose. That fact, that aspect, is missing in the whole approach. I am very sorry to say that you are trying to cut the coat according to the cloth. But, you are not taking into consideration the requirements of the country. If we are visualising a future, a future where the younger generation of this country will play a meaningful role, a creative role, then I am afraid, this approach would not help.

You may permit me to go away from higher education—don't dismiss it by saying that it is irrelevant so far as this discussion is concerned—and refer to the state of affairs down below in relation to literacy, in relation to

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

primary education, which is still worse than what is depicted in this report. I know the hon. Minister will say that it was a gigantic task the Government had undertaken. Millions and millions of people have been educated. But, my point is not that. My point is that, this is not enough. You cannot say that you have advanced the country to a level with a heavy weight on the country of illiterate people. The illiterate population is nearly 80 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan, no time was allotted for this. But, I was told that the Minister would like to reply at 5 P.M. Even if I allow you up to 3 P.M. I have 17 speakers on my list and I have to ration the time. That is why, I am calling your attention. You may try to conclude now.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Anyway, I will not take a lot of time now.

What I am trying to say is that always the planners of our country neglected education in a criminal manner, and these are expressions of that. We are today faced with a situation where we have a lot of illiterates, our primary education is badly neglected. You may say there are 80 per cent or 60 per cent in schools. But there is the question of dropouts, the question of criminal waste, the problem of examination. All these should be taken together. Now there is a lot of waste. Even after higher education is completed, what happens to those who are trained in so many professions? Today we are becoming a country which is exporting its people to various countries. Now we are exporting doctors, engineers and teachers as if we have sloved our requirements in the country here. That is why at the beginning itself I tried to link up the matter of education with the overall development on the socio-economic front. Our education can serve a meaningful purpose in the development of society only when it is linked up with the needs and requirements of the country and the overall planning we have so that we will be able to utilise every single student who is coming out of any institution after education. I hope you have understood it. There is no point in training geologists and then they have nothing to do afterwards; there is no point in training doctors and afterwards they remain unemployed. That is the lopsided development which is taking place in the country today.

Since time is limited, I would pointedly draw your attention to some of the important matters in education. One is the question of examination reform. I know the UGC has made good suggestions about it. But let me make a request to you. We are in the midst of an emergency. Everything is being speeded up. Why don't you, for heaven's sake, speed up implementation of examination reform in such a manner that stabbing and such other undesirable incidents do not take place in educational institutions? It is not because students are inherently in the habit of stabbing people. It is the outmoded system of examinations which compels them to become criminals. Let us put an end to that. I hope you will do something about it.

Another point. We are happy that the problem of students has got due consideration in the 20-point programme. But how are you going to implement it? Don't you need the support of the student community? While several times we had personal and other discussions on this matter, the problem you posed was: how to win their support? Well, there is a common platform today. The support of these organised sections of students who are ready to support the implementation of the 20-point programme should be enlisted by Government, not by making a speech here There should be bodies created. In my opinion, there is nothing wrong if at the

national level the representatives of those students who are concerned with the implementation of this programme are called by your Ministry and discussions held with them. You make them play their role. They are after all people who are organised and who could move a big section of the students for the implementation of the scheme. Similar arrangements should be made down below.

15 hrs.

Another matter which needs your attention is the CIA. It may not be welcome to say but the danger is imminent. Especially in the present political situation in our country effective instruments of the American imperialists like the CIA find education as a field here they could effectively operate; it is so in many other countries too. Our country is no exception. Revealations have been made long ago how CIA penetrated into various spheres. You have to take measures to curb CIA influence in education

Lastly, what is the purpose of education? That should be emphasised. I began that the purpose of education was to transform society and to be an instrument for social change. In our country education should be a vehicle to carry the message of socialism, secularism and democracy to the large masses of our people. Can we do so? Our educational system is infested with caste and communal elements....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. The hon, Minister would reply at 5 p.m. Therefore I have got to ration the time between now and 5 p.m. I have got about 18 speakers in the list.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am concluding. The caste and communal elements should be weeded out.

Lastly, we know that RSS, Anand Marg and other organisations had been banned. But they are deeply entrenched in the fabric of our education. There are teachers, students and even other organisations connected with them. What are you going to do to weed out their influence from the field of education and make our education system clean? I hope the points which I have made would be considered by the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have now twenty speakers on my list and I shall call the Minister at 5 O'clock. Therefore nobody should take more than ten minutes. Even if we give ten minutes to each speaker, we shall go beyond 5. I should request Members to bear that in mind.

श्री सुधाकर पांडे (चन्दौली) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं और देश की आज की स्थिति और परिस्थितियों के बीच जो काम विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने किया, उस के लिए हम उसे बधाई देना चाहते हैं। बधाई देने के साथ साथ...

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : यह पुरानी परम्परा है।

श्री सुधाकर पांडे : जिन की पुरानी परम्परा नहीं होती, उन का भविष्य नहीं होता।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि यू०जी०सी० में शिक्षा शास्त्री लोग काम करते हैं, अच्छे लोग काम करते हैं, मै उन के काम के बारे मे भी जानता हू ,लेकिन मै पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस में कौन सी कटौती हो रही है कि यू०जी०वी० में अभी तक कोई चेयरमैन नहीं है। कई महीने बीत गये, अस्थायी रूप से श्री सतीश चन्द्र जी चेयरमैन का काम कर रहे हैं। वे अच्छा काम करते हैं, उन्हे कब तक स्थायी बनायेंगे और यदि उन के काम से शिक्षा मंत्री जी प्रसन्न नहीं हैं तो दूसरे को कब तक ले आ रहे हैं ? क्योंकि बिना मुखिया के कोई

[श्री सुधाकर पांडे]

घर कैसे चलेगा—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है ।

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं—शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में । क्योंकि जो बात बीत गई उस पर बहुत समय देने से लाभ नहीं होगा । विश्वविद्यालयों में विष-वृक्ष सींचे जा रहे थे और उन्हें पानी देने का काम बहुत से लोग कर रहे थे और अब वे विष वृक्ष इतने विशाल हो गये थे कि इन्दिरा जी ने यदि यह कदम न उठाया होता तो विश्वविद्यालयों में बसन्त न आता । हमारे अध्यापक और छात्र जो वास्तवमें पढ़ाना और पढ़ना चाहते थे उन्हें यह समय बहुत अनुकूल प्राप्त हुआ है । लेकिन आज भी मैं देखता हूं कहीं-कहीं उन की डालें अभी भी हरी भरी हो रही है । आप का स्मरण होगा—इस सदन में काशी विश्वविद्यालय में बने आर०एस०एस० के भवन को लेकर काफी विवाद हुआ था । आज भी वह वहा की विधि संकाय के सामने खड़ा हुआ मुस्करा रहा है कि अभी हम मरे नहीं हैं, अभी हम जीवित हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि उस पर कुछ कार्यवाही अवश्य हो रही होगी, परन्तु कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कार्यवाही होते-होते फिर कोई दूसरा तूफान खड़ा कर दिया जाये ।

इसी तरह से स्वायत्तता के नाम पर जो मनमानी विश्वविद्यालयों में होती रही है, उन के ऊपर नियन्त्रण लगाने के कार्य में यू०जी०सी० क्या करने जा रहा है । मर्यादायें अपनी हैं, मर्यादाओं का पालन होना चाहिए, स्वतन्त्रता का पालन होना चाहिए, लेकिन उच्छृंखलता का पालन नही होना चाहिए । शिक्षा की दुर्गति में अकेले यू०जी०सी० ही दोषी नहीं हैं इस के लिए अध्यापक भी कम जिम्मेदार नहीं है । अध्यापकों में जब ऐसे अध्यापक आ जायें जो लड़कों को ड्रिल करायें लड़कों को लकड़ी को तलवार चलाना सिखाये एक विश्वविद्यालय से दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय तक जलूस ले कर जायें और उस के बावजूद भी वे अध्यापक बने रहें तो फिर जो सुधार हम करने जा रहे हैं, उसको वे चाट जायेंगे या नहीं चाट जायेंगे । जो अध्यापक फरार हैं और छिप कर अपना काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी छुट्टियां मंजूर हो रही हैं, उन्हें विश्वविद्यालय की सेवा से अलग करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है——ऐसा प्रावधान होना चाहिए ।

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT *in the Chair*]

दूसरी बात—साक्षरता का प्रचार बहुत हुआ है, अब शिक्षाका प्रचार विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर होना चाहिए, क्योंकि जो कुछ भी ज्ञान और विज्ञान देश का है, उसके परिवर्धन के लिए देश का धन खर्च होता है, वह राष्ट्र के काम आना चाहिए । आज राष्ट्र से शिक्षा कटी हुई है, उसे जोडने का यत्न करना चाहिए जो इस प्रकार के रायबहादुर लोग है, जो चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा एकदम स्वतन्त्र होनी चाहिए, आकाश-बेल की तरह होनी चाहिए, उन के मत पर न जायें, क्योंकि जो धन आप खर्च कर रहे हैं, वह जनता का धन है और वह धन जनता के काममें आना चाहिए । इस लिए शिक्षा का उद्देश्य राष्ट्र का सम्मुनयन होना चाहिए, राष्ट्र के चरणों में अर्पित होना चाहिए । ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ।

शिक्षा प्रान्तीय विषय है—मैं प्रान्तीयता की बात नही कर रहा हूं । लेकिन आपने अनेकों केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोल रखे हैं, उनमेंभी तारतम्य होना चाहिए और सम्भव हो तो यू०जी०सी० में उन का एक अलग विंग बने । सैन्ट्रल यूनीवर्सिटियों के अध्यापकों का अलग से कैडर स्थापित हो । आपने एक बड़ी अच्छी बात कही है—89 प्रतिशत लड़के कालिजों मे पढ़ते हैं और बाकी के 11प्रतिशत विश्वविद्यालयों में पढते हैं । लेकिन 80 प्रतिशत खर्च आप विश्वविद्यालयों को देते हैं और 20 प्रतिशत 89 प्रतिशत को देते हैं ।

यह कौन सा न्याय है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया, और इस दिशा में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग बढ़ना क्यों नहीं चाहता । क्यों कि विश्वविद्यालयों में साक्षरता का प्रसार तो किया लेकिन शिक्षा का प्रसार नहीं किया और 29 वर्षों में कोई इस प्रकार के अध्ययन का प्रसार नहीं किया जो देश के उपयुक्त हो । क्यों कि शिक्षा की पद्धति ऐसी नहीं होती जिस का बोझ यह देश उठा सके । और जब तक शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसी नहीं होगी जिस का बोझ देश उठा सके तब तक उसे अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

ओपेन विश्वविद्यालयों का मैं समर्थक रहा हूं और मैसूर में यह कार्य आरम्भ हुआ है जिस का देश ने स्वागत किया । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस का प्रसार सारे देश में हो । एक बात मुझे और कहनी है और वह यह कि इस देश में वर्कर्स यूनिवर्सिटियों की बहुत जरुरत है । जो बड़े बड़े उद्योग के केन्द्र हैं वहां पर जो मिस्त्री काम करता है वह जीवन भर मिस्त्री रह जाता है, यद्यपि व्यावहारिक ज्ञान उसे किसी इंजीनियर से अधिक होता है । उस की 6, 7 घंटे की ड्यूटी होती है उस के बाद अगर उस के पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो वह देश का अधिक उपयुक्त इंजीनियर हो सकता है । देश का अच्छा शिल्पी हो सकता है, और उस के जीवन के विकास का क्षितिज खोल सकता है । इस तरफ भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है, जिसके समर्थक शिक्षा मंत्री जी भी रहे हैं, और वह यह है कि शिक्षा इस देश की और प्रादेशिक भाषा में होनी चाहिए । शिक्षा का माध्यम कोई विदेशी भाषा नहीं होनी चाहिए । इस के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक राज्य को करोड़-करोड़ रुपया भी दिया गया । लेकिन उस का परिणाम क्या निकला ? आज भी अंग्रेजी या विदेशी भाषा का बोझ हमारे सर पर सवार है और कहा यह जाता है कि तीन भाषा फौरमले में अंग्रेजी अनिवार्य है, हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषा अनिवार्य है । तो अंग्रेजी क्यों अनिवार्य है? जब कि ज्ञान और विज्ञान रशियन, जर्मन और फ्रेंच में कुछ क्षेत्रों में अंग्रेजी से पहले आ रहा है तो इन में से कोई एक भाषा अनिवार्य क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए ? अंग्रेजी ही क्यों अनिवार्य हो, इस सम्बन्ध में सोचना चाहिए । अब तीन भाषाओं में अंग्रेजी आ जाता है । लेकिन अंग्रेजी के ऊपर ही जोर नहीं देना चाहिए । नहीं तो और भाषाओं से जो अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से हमारे यहां ज्ञान आता है वह पीछे पड़ जाता है ।

इस के साथ ही एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । यू०जी०सी० और आप इस बात का प्रयत्न करें कि उच्च शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय विषय बना दें । यह मौसम बड़ा उपयुक्त है इस काम के लिए । प्राइमरी शिक्षा को तो नहीं बनाया जा सकता, लेकिन उच्च शिक्षा को बना दिया जाये । नहीं तो राज्य सरकारें राजनीतिक दबाव में आज कर विश्वविद्यालय खोल देती हैं और एक बगले में विश्वविद्यालय चल रहा जहां न कुर्सी है, न टेबिल है । एक जीप पर वाइस-चांसलर घूमता है और संतोष कर लेता है कि तीन साल मेरे आसानी से कट जायेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यू०जी०सी० को बधाई देता हूं और विश्वास करता हूं कि अच्छा काम कर रहा है,वह इतनी तेजी से करेगा जितनी तेजी से हम आर्थिक कार्यक्रम लागू करने जा रहे हैं ताकि शिक्षा पिछड़े नहीं ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति जी, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग 1972–73 की रिपोर्ट पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं । पता नहीं क्यों हमारे सामने 1973–74 की रिपोर्ट अभी तक नही आ सकी है । मैं समझता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने समय हमें शिक्षा नीति पर मुख्य रुप से दो, चार बातें कहने

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

का मौका है । सभापति जी, हमारे यहां जो शिक्षा का ढांचा है करीब-करीब वही ढांचा है जो स्वाधीनता से पहले अंग्रेजी जमाने में पराधीन भारत का ढांचा था और इसीलिए बहुत गड़बड़ी है हमारे सामने ।

सभापति जी, जब कोई शिक्षक, अध्यापक, प्रोफसर, विद्वान और शिक्षाविद् शिक्षा मंत्री होता है तो उस का ध्यान अमूमन शिक्षा की ओर, शिक्षा के ऊपर, बहुत अधिक जाता है । मुझे इस बात मे खुशी है कि एक अधिकारी, विद्वान, शिक्षाविद जिन का जीवन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में मंजा है और जिनकी जड़ शिक्षा जगत में रही है, ऐसे शिक्षा मंत्री प्रो० नूरुल हसन के हाथों मे शिक्षा की लगाम है । इसीलिए हमें आशा है कि शिक्षा का कार्य बहुत तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ेगा । इसलिए मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं । हमारे यहां जो शिक्षा की प्रणाली अंग्रेजो के जमाने से एक ढर्रे पर चली आ रही है उस को जब हम देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि हमारे लिए वह अनुकूल शिक्षा प्रणाली नही है । गांधी जी ने बहुत प्रयास किया था कि शिक्षा प्रणाली में बुनियादी परिवर्तन आए और इसी लिए शुरु से प्राइमरी शिक्षा क्रम से जो तालीम की पद्धति थी उसके लिए उन्होंने कई सेमीनार किये थे, सुझाव दिये थे । सभापति जी, केवल एक वाक्य मैं गांधी जी का पढ़ना चाहता हूं :—

"गांधी जी ने बुनियादी तालीम की कल्पना को स्पष्ट करते हुए 1937 में कहा था, सच्ची शिक्षा वही है जिसे पा कर मनुष्य अपने शरीर, मन और आत्मा के गुणों का सर्वांगीण विकास कर सके और ज्ञान का प्रकाश पा सके । साक्षरता न तो शिक्षा का ध्येय है और न उस से शिक्षा का आरम्भ ही होता है, वह तो स्त्री पुरुषों को शिक्षित बनाने के अनेक साधनों में से एक साधन मात्र है । इसलिए मैं तो बच्चे की शिक्षा का आरम्भ कोई उपयोगी दस्तकारी सिखा कर अर्थात् जिस क्षण से उस को शिक्षा शुरू होती है उसी क्षण से उसे कुछ न कुछ नया सृजन करना सिखा कर ही करूंगा ।"

हमारे सामने जो शिक्षा का ढांचा है वह बड़ा ही धुंधला है । इस के सम्बन्ध में कई कमेटियां बनीं, कई आयोग स्थापित हुए, उन्हों ने सरकार के सामने अपनी रिपोर्टस दीं । एक रिपोर्ट शिक्षा आयोग की 1964 से ले कर 1966 तक की, श्री दौलत सिंह कोठारी की अध्यक्षता में जो आयोग था, मेरे सामने है । यों तो हर रिपोर्ट मे कुछ हैं कुछ नई बातें कही गई है, कुछ पुरानी बात दोहराई गई है, कुछ नई लोके बनाई गई हैं, मैं नही जानता कि भारत सरकार ने उन पर कितना अमल किया । इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि यह जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है जो 1966 में सरकार के सामने प्रस्तुत की गई और कई विद्वान उस के सदस्य थे और डा० कोठारी उस के अध्यक्ष थे, उन्होने प्रस्तुत करते हुए यह कहा था कि :

"भारतीय शिक्षा के आमूल पुनर्निमाण, लगभग क्रान्ति, की आवश्यकता है । हमे प्राथमिक शिक्षा की सिद्धि के लिए उस में मुख्य सुधार करने हैं, कार्यानुभव को सामान्य शिक्षा के अतरंग अवश्यक की तरह लागू करना है, माध्यमिक शिक्षा को व्यावसायाश्रयी बनाना है, सभी स्तरों के अध्यापको की गणवत्ता को बढ़ाना है, काफी सख्या मे अध्यापक उपलब्ध कराने हैं, निरक्षरता का उन्मूलन करना है, उच्चतर शिक्षा केन्द्रो को मजबूत बनाना है और आने कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में कम से कम उच्च अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर लाने का यत्न करना है ।"

सभापति जी, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि तब से प्रयत्न जारी हैं लेकिन हम मंजिल तक नहीं पहुंच सके । क्यों कि पिछले दिनों

जो हम को तजुर्बा हुआ है वह यह कि शिक्षण संस्थायें शिक्षा का केन्द्र नहीं बन सकीं। आन्दोलन और अशांति का केन्द्र जरूर बन गई। और आन्दोलन तथा अशांति के केन्द्रों के लिए उन्हें अनुदान नहीं दिया जाता है। शिक्षा मंत्री जी जब अपना भाषण दे रहे थे रिपोर्ट पेश करते हुए तो उन्होंने कहा कि इतने विश्वविद्यालयों का हम इस तरह से अनुदान देते हैं। यदि आप इस रिपोर्ट को देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि जिन विश्वविद्यालयों को आपने अधिक से अधिक रुपया का अनुदान दिया है वहां सबसे अधिक अशान्ति रही है। जैसे मैं एक बहुत छोटी बात कर रहा हूं आप अपने इस रिपोर्ट से देखेंगे कि पिछले दो वर्षों से बिहार के छात्रों का जो बर्बाद होता रहा है विश्वविद्यालय छोड़ो स्कूल कालेज छोड़ो, सड़कों पर नारे लगाओ, पुस्तकों को जलाओ, दीवालों पर तरह तरह के नारे लिखो, उस बिहार में पटना विश्वविद्यालय में सबसे अधिक अशान्ति रही। मैं केवल एक वर्ष का आकड़ा बताऊं कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय को 1972-73 में आपने 19,25,986 रु० का अनुदान दिया लेकिन राँची विश्वविद्यालय जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र में है, जिसका क्षेत्रफल ज्यादा है, लड़कों का संख्या भी अधिक है, जहां शान्ति रही जहां के लड़के पढ़ने में लगे रहे, उस विश्वविद्यालय को आपने 10,03,469 रु० का अनुदान दिया। अभी भाई सुधाकर पांडे जी भाषण दे रहे थे और उन्होंने उस क्रम में कहा कि कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों को आपने काफी अनुदान दिया है लेकिन बहुत से विश्वविद्यालयों को नहीं दिया। सभापति जी, आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि देश के लगभग 90 विश्वविद्यालय हैं। 90 विश्वविद्यालयों से में 85 या 86 विश्वविद्यालयों को भारत सरकार की ओर से जो अनुदान की राशि 1972-73 में दी गई है, वह लगभग 19 करोड़ 71 लाख 68 हजार 367 रुपये है। एक ओर आप ने 86 युनिवर्सिटियों को इतना अनुदान दिया है और दूसरी ओर 5 केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय जो हैं, उन को 14 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर किस तरह से इन पैसों का आप विभाजन करते हैं क्योंकि जिनको शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिये उनको शिक्षा मिल नहीं पाती है और जहां पर अधिक से अधिक आप रुपये देते हैं शिक्षा के लिए वहां के लड़के शिक्षा के नाम पर जो अशोभनीय व्यवहार करते है, वह हमारे सामने है।

आप घंटी बजा रहे है, इसलिए उस को सुनते हुए मैं बहुत समय नहीं लूंगा और संक्षेप में कुछ सुझाव विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के बारे में शिक्षा मंत्रालय के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

(1) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के तत्वाधान में नये भर्ती होने वाले शिक्षकों और प्राध्यापकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण शिवरों का आयोजन होना चाहिए जैसे कि आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस० के अफसरों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है।

(2) विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान छात्रों की संख्या और क्षेत्र फल के अनुसार मिलना चाहिए।

(3) विश्वविद्यालयों को भी विषयानुसार संगठित किया जाए जैसे कि कृषि विश्वविद्यालय है। देश में वैसे ही विज्ञान के लिए विश्वविद्यालय, तकनीकी ज्ञान के लिए, विश्वविद्यालय कला के लिए विश्वविद्यालय, एकोनामिक्स के लिए विश्वविद्यालय, राजनीति शास्त्र के लिए विश्वविद्यालय, साहित्य के लिए विश्वविद्यालय और मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय होने चाहिए।

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

(4) सेन्ट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड आफ़ एजूकेशन की सिफ़ारिशों, जो बार-बार शिक्षा मंत्रालय को मिलती रही हैं, पर भी अमल होते रहना चाहिए । मैं पढ़ कर आप का समय नष्ट नहीं करना चाहता पर उन्होंने काफ़ी अच्छी सिफारिशें दी हैं ।

(5) हर कालेज में कृषि, व्यवसाय तथा सदाचार की शिक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम को भी स्थान मिलना चाहिए ।

(6) शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय विषय बनाया जाए तथा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए जिससे हर प्रान्त में कम से कम एक केन्द्रीय विश्वाविद्यालय हो ।

(7) पाठ्यक्रमों में समानता हो तथा अभी जो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है उस के अनुसार पुस्तकों के मूल्यों में कमी की जानी चाहिए और वाजिब दामों पर वे मिलें, इस चीज़ को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को देखना चाहिए ।

(8) एक विश्वविद्यालय के दूसरे तथा विश्वविद्यालय में पदस्थापित और स्थानान्तरण की गुंजाइश होनी चाहिए । एक शिक्षक जब एक विश्वविद्यालय में रहता है तो वह सोचता है कि अब हमारी जड़ जम गई है और उखड़ नहीं सकती । इसलिए वह गुटबन्दी और जात पात और तरह तरह की बातें करने लगता है । जब उस को यह डर रहेगा कि वह दूसरी जगह भी भेजा जा सकता है, तो वह डरेगा ।

(9) शिक्षा के स्तर को व्यवहारिक बनाने के लिए एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी की स्थापना हो, जिस में केवल शिक्षा शास्त्री ही न रहें बल्कि छात्रों और व्यवहारिक व्यक्तियों को भी रखा जाए ।

(10) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में अभी 12 सदस्य रखे जाते हैं, जिन में दो पदेन हैं, एक अध्यक्ष और दूसरे उपाध्यक्ष दूसरे 10 सदस्य जो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में हैं, उन में एक भी महिला नहीं है पहले एक थी । यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष है और एक-तिहाई लड़कियां और महिलाएं ऐसी जरूर होंगी जो कि पढ़ती हैं, लेकिन इस वक्त विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में, जिस में 12 सदस्य हैं, एक भी महिला सदस्या नहीं है । इसलिए, सभापति जी, कम से कम एक-तिहाई स्थान तो जरूर उन को मिलने चाहिए ।

अन्त में एक बात और कह कर मैं बैठ जाता हूं । अब तक कहा जाता है कि शिक्षा को जाब-ओरियेन्टेड बनाया जाए । जाब-ओरियेन्टेड का मतलब क्या है ? आज भी टैक्निकल शिक्षा दी जाती है, मैडिकल शिक्षा दी जाती है और कामर्स की शिक्षा दी जाती है लेकिन बराबर यह देखा जाता रहा है कि हज़ारों इंजीनियर बेकार हैं और हज़ारों लड़के कामर्स की परीक्षा पास करके क्लर्की के लिए रात-दिन दौड़े रहे हैं और इस तरह दौड़ते दौड़ते बुड्ढे हो जाते हैं । इसलिए शिक्षा का ढांचा जाब-ओरियेन्टेड न होकर व्यवहारिक होना चाहिए । उन को आज की तरह की शिक्षा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए बल्कि दूसरे प्रकार की शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए और कृषि की शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए जिस से शिक्षित होकर वे अपने घरों में जाएं, अपने गांवों में जाएं और वहां कृषि में अपने माता-पिता की मदद करें ।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, the University Grants Commission's Report for the year 1972-73 presents a mixed fare, and the most interesting thing appears on page 51, where some sort of a confession has been made by the UGC for its inability to play its due role in the determination and expansion of higher education. It is very interesting to note that the UGC, which is primarily set up to coordinate and correlate the activities of the

various universities at the national level and to determine and ultimately refine the standards of academic achievements, should give this paragraph in its Report.

Para 13 says:

> "Paucity of funds with the Commission has precluded the possibility of its playing a major role in developing the system of higher education best suited to the genius of the people and the development of the country."

So, if the UGC cannot play the due role for which it has been ear-marked and established, I think there is something very serious which we should ponder or consider. To come to some sort of statistics, the Report says:

> "If the UGC were to spend Rs. 500 per student during the year under review, a sum of Rs. 150 crores would be needed. As it is, the development funds with the Commission for this year amounted to less than Rs. 29 crores, which is a *per capita* investment of less than Rs. 100 per year per student."

They want to spend Rs. 500 per student but they get Rs. 100 per student. Then how can we say that the UGC is inefficient or incompetent? Now that peace has dawned on the various campuses of the universities, my appeal to the Government of India is that they should positively consider how the amounts which are released to the UGC for Plan and non-Plan expenditure should be adequately increased so that we could expect good results from them, the results for which the UGC has been set up. If we do not want these results to come, it is much better for us to scrap the UGC, rather than give them 20 per cent of what they want which will allow them only to simply carry on their existence.

I am happy that the UGC has recognised the value of good teaching and has stated in its Report that "for a variety of reasons, the over-emphasis on research and publications, which are not always of a very high standard, good teaching has gone by default". Now there is a craze for Ph.Ds. and people with special qualifications. But, in the name of Ph.D. and special qualifications, certain universities are being packed with persons who suit best the tastes of the presiding deities. I do not like this to happen. Because, if in the regions in which they expect you to pay heed to them, where no heed has been paid to them for the last 25 years, you just push in dark horses from wherever they come, simply in the name of high qualifications and research publications which according to the UGC, are not of a very high standard, then you are not doing justice to the local people, especially to the people of the rural areas and the far-flung areas which are sizable in size as well as in population. I would plead with the Ministry of Education that some sort of consideration should be given to the people who are the cultural products of a particular climate. They should not be uprooted in the name of high qualifications and higher academic standards which, of course, come to zero, as it has been aptly admitted by the UGC.

Then, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Education Minister an important fact. Since the promulgation of the emergency and the announcement of the 20-point economic programme, peace has come to the campuses all over the country, and we are fortunate that teaching is continuing and that the students are also cooperating all over the country. But, I am afraid, one thing has not been done. Those who inspired these teachers or students to create mischief still sit in their sheltered corners somewhere. May I request the hon. Education Minister to examine how many persons in high posts are those

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

who were pioneers in advising Shri Jaiprakash Narayan to carry on his activities in the universities. If they are continuing in their present positions, then you are not doing justice to the country.

You have put behind the bars the dealers in poison. But you have not put behind the bars the inspirers and the producers or the source of poison. Unless you put behind the bars all those who advised JP to bring the entire educational system to a grinding halt, in the same way as Shri George Fernandes wanted the railway system to come to a grinding halt, the country is not safe. Because, in the Delhi University itself on the 25th of July a call was given that the college should be closed. Why? Probably because good teaching is going on which, to their taste, is not to be allowed. Through disturbance and chaos in the university, as elsewhere, they wanted to carry on their political game of unseething the Prime Minister and her Government at the Centre and also wreck the educational system of the country, and thereby bring the whole administration of the State to a state of paralysis. So, I would request the hon. Education Minister to pay very serious heed to this. He should particularly ensure that people with dubious roles are not allowed to continue. It is the duty of this Parliament to see that they no longer continue in their present positions. I do not have any person in mind, but it is the duty of the Ministry of Education, since they have the machinery, to find out who has been doing what and remove those undesirable elements from seats of power.

Sir, often the teachers are called the builders of the nation. We must ensure that there is uniformity in the appointment, promotion and retirement not only with respect to qualifications but also age for teachers and the Vice-Chancellors. I do not find any reasons why the Vice-Chancellors should be allowed to continue beyond the age of 70. Are they the pieces of which the country cannot afford to produce more? Are they rare commodities, like rare manuscripts, so that once installed at some place they should continue for ever? When the Education Minister declared in this House that most of the State Governments and the Central Government have decided that the retirement age of Vice-Chancellors is 65, the House wants to know from the Education Minister in his reply how many Vice-Chancellors in this country are continuing on an extension basis, and for what reason, beyond the age of 65, and who has allowed them to continue. Have they developed some vested interests and so do not want to leave their seats? Or, is it that the country cannot afford to lose them? If they are high pieces of academic achievement which the country can ill-afford to lose, let Shri Nurul Hasan say in his reply that they should be allowed to continue as long as they are alive so that the country will not lose them.

Lastly, I want to say a word about regional languages. The Prime Minister has referred to book banks. But these book banks can be of help only if good text-books are produced in languages which are spoken in the soil of India, that is, the regional languages. I want the hon. Minister of Education to see that a separate wing is set up, either in the UGC or in his own Ministry, because the two are correlated, to see that good text-books are produced in the various regional languages of the country and that the regional languages are also brought to a certain academic level, because, the students often complain that they have no reference books, no good text-books so that the teachers cannot teach and the students cannot learn and the cause of regional languages goes by default. I want to say that the UGC has to play a major role not only in the development of education in this country, not only in the determination of the higher standards of edu-

cation in this country, not only in the determination of the higher standards of education, but also in the development of the languages of this country, because it is throgh the study and teaching in the universities and colleges of India that the regional languages of India can hope to develop.

With these words, I support the motion.

SHRI G. VISHANATHAN (Wandiwash): I am happy to go through the Report of the University Grants Commission Sir, I am neither a Professor like Prof. Nurul Hassan nor an expert in education. My opinion will be from the point of view of a common man. I think the University Grants Commission is frank enough to admit what I would like to quote from their Report. It says:

> "Much of higher education particularly at the undergraduate level both in academic and professional courses is not relevant to the needs, abilities and aptitudes of the students and to the need of the country's developing economy."

It summarises the functioning of our educational institutions, colleges as well as universities in our country. With an eminent professor like Nurul Hasan at the helm of affairs, I expected some quick results in the last four years, but I am unhappy that the results are not enough, though he has done something. I know he has got certain handicaps. He will say that after all Education is a State subject. I have no doubt in my mind that it is a State subject. But he has got the strings of the purse with him. I think he can effectively utilize the grants of the University Grants Commission so that he can have a better control over the colleges and the affiliated colleges.

When we take the problem of Education, it has become quantity vs. quality. If you see the figures given by the University Grants Commission for the last one decade, you will find that it has jumped from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs. But the number of colleges is increasing every year just like opening a pan shop. Colleges are being opened more on business principals than on education principles. Whether there is any building, hostel facility, library, laboratory and other equipments or not, they start colleges and apply for the grant from the UGC. Government has given figure and the UGC has given another figure. I do not know which figure is a correct one. According to the Ministry of Education, the annual rate of increase in universities and colleges—the Minister also quoted it—was 14.5 per cent in 1966-69 and it came down to 5 per cent in 1972-73; in 1973-74, it further came down to 3 per cent. But, according to the UGC's Report, during 1966-69, it was 11.5 per cent and during 1972-73, it came down to 8.6 per cent. The Minister has to clarify this point.

PROF. NURUL HASAN: The figure I have given exclude Pre-University, Intermediate and Pre-Degree Colleges. These are for the proper degree courses, Post-Graduate courses and courses which are, properly speaking, called University courses.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: I am happy that he has clarified this point. When so many colleges and universities are coming up, I do not know why the Minister and the Government did not open a university in Pondicherry which they had promised. It has already been sanctioned but it has not been taken up. I think the Minister will take care of the people of Pondicherry State which is under President Rulee. My hon. friend is also there. Probably, he will also make a request. I think the Minister will do it as early as possible.

[Shri G. Vishwanathan]

When we talk of the quality of education, I think the Minister is aware of the problem and the University Grants Commission is also aware of the problem already. It has been gone into by so many commissions including the Kothari Commission What have we done about this? They have pointed out that the graduates when they come out from the universities, are not up to the mark. If you ask a Graduate to write a sentence, he is unable to write it. Very often even among Economics Graduates and Post-Graduates in Economics, if you hand over our Budget to them and ask them to tell whether it is a surplus budget or a deficit budget, many will not be in a position to answer that. That is the sort of economics or any other subect which is taught to us. In fact, I was in the same position. When I entered the Parliament, I could not make out what is an excess grant, what is a supplementary grant, what is an Appropriation Bill. Nothing of the sort was taught to me in spite of the fact that I studitd in one of the best colleges, the Loyola College.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Probably, they did not expect at that time that you would become a Member of Parliament.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I thank, everybody, when he comes out of the college after getting the Master's Degree, should really be a master an expert, on the subject. The U.G.C. should take up the matter with all the universities in spite of the fact that they are controlled by the State Governments or any other authority.

Many of the universities, I find, are selling degrees. I am sorry to say this. I find, suddenly somebody puts "M.A." after his name. When I ask him, "When did you get it?", he says. "I got it from some other university, the Sagar University or the Utkal University." I have nothing against these universities. A person from my place in the south says, "I got M.A. from this university or B.L. from that University or LL.B. from some other university." I do not know how the degrees are given to them, whether they are sold in the open market or in the black market. What is the control of the Government and the U.G.C. on the universities? I think, the hon, Minister should give a serious thought to this matter.

Again, when you think of the quality of education, it is ultimately the students who have to be taken into account. The relationship between the student and the teacher is an important factor which contributes to the quality of education. I find, from this Report, that the teacher-student ratio has been going up in the last two decades. In 1952-53, the teacher-student ratio was 1:17.2 and, in 1972, it was 1:20.6. This was the average. But regarding the humanities, the Arts subjects, in 1971-72, for Commerce, the ratio was 1:46.8; for Law, it was 1:40.5 and for Arts, it was 1:23.8. This explains how the students and the teachers are kept apart. They do not have close relationship.

The teacher does not know the background of the student as to where from he has come, what is his father, what is his background; what is his economic condition and whether he is in a position to grasp the subject which is taught in the class. When there is close relationship between the teacher and the student, definitely, not only the quality of education improves but also a better discipline is inculcated in the students. I have myself studied under Catholic Fathers. After 5 O'cleck when the College is over, at 6 O'clock, the Fathers will be in the Hostal and they will be visiting almost all the rooms. They will talk to us and ask, what are our problems, economic problems, social problems, and what is the family background. Everything will be known to them so

that whenever some boy commits a mistake, they will be immediately tell him that it must be due to this reason. That sort of close relationship must be there between the teacher and the student. I think, it will be better if the Government takes up this question and see that the number of teachers is increased in the colleges and universities.

Then, they have brought out a question of students' participation in the management of universities. I am glad that this has been brought out in the country. I am very happy that the Kerala University has shown the way. I think, the students are represented both in the Acadmic Council as well as in the Senate of the Kerala University.

There is another question which has been posed before us by the U.G.C., rather posed before the universities. It is that the students will evtluate the experience or the process of teaching of the teachers, what is called the evaluation of teachers by the students. I do not know how far this theory is going to work in this country. Already, the quality of education is very low. The students are not mature enough. If you are going to allow the students to evaluate the teachers, it will demoralise the teaching community. That is what I feel. With all the politicalisation of the students community, if you are going to throw the teachers before the students, I do not know what is going to be the fate of teachers in this country.

Again, Sir, the students are now getting more politicalised. Almost all of us are guilty of that today. Almost all political parties want student support for themselves. You must be knowing better, sitting in this city, but I am told that in the Delhi University, for the election of the Student Chairman the two parties—you know which are the two parties—spent more than a lakh of rupees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't know.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Then I must tell you. The Congress as well as the Jana Sangh, according to my information, spent more than a lakh of rupees for each candidate. Is it necessary? Is it the strength of the student support which will enable the Congress or even the Jana Sangh to win the election? It is not so. I think the time has come for us to clear the Universities and the Colleges. The Colleges and Universities should be freed from politicalisation and party politics.

Again, Sir, the quality of education depends on the quality of the teachers. Nowadays we find that those who have no other jobs, those who are unwanted elements, those who find no accommodation in any other profession, very often find a place in the Universities and Colleges.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that was thought about the legal profession. I may tell you that when I went for joining Law, I was an M.A. 1st Class but the Principal of the Law College said "You must be a 3rd Class".

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: If the Lawyers are bad, the country is not going to be affected much; if the Engineers are bad, the country is not going to be affected much....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not say that the Lawyers are bad.

Shri G. VISWANATHAN: Even if you take the extreme view that Lawyers are bad, after all, the clients may lose their property or they may even go to the gallows, but the entire future of the country depends on the quality of the teachers. They are the people who are going to mould the future citizens of India and I think they have to set an example also. It is not only just teaching a subject to the students; they have to inculcate

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a sense of discipline among the students which will help them in their later life and which will help the society and the country also. Not only that; they have to expand the horizon of knowledge of the students. Last but not least, they have to chisel the character of the students. They say that "if wealth is lost, nothing is lost; if health is lost, something is lost; if character is lost, everything is lost. After all, it is the teacher who is going to chisel the character of the students and it is not only a question of teaching character, but he should set an example himself.

There are a number of demands on teachers; I understand that and the Minister is also aware of it. I think the teachers must be well paid and they must be looked after well. Apart from this, all the amenities and facilities which are required by the teachers and Professors should also be provided to them. It is the students and the teacers put together and the provision of all the facilities which will make qualitative education in this country.

I think the UGC is already concentrating on hostels, libraries etc., and I think this is a meagre amount which is being given to the colleges. For example, this a nount of Rs. 50,000 is not enough for any College to build up a library or a hostel or any other facilities like a laboratory etc. I think the University Grants Commission should be given enough funds as the future of India is going to lie with the Universities and Colleges which are ultimately being managed by the University Grants Commission.

The Minister has been talking about educational reforms for a long time, but when is it going to come? For example, you say that the present system of examination is out-moded, but what is the other alternative for assessing the intrinsic merit of the students, if it is not only whether he ultimately passes or fails? At the same time what are we going to do about the old system of education which was started during the British Raj or the East India Company days which produced only clerks in this country? Are we going to continue the same system in future also? How are you going to change the educational system to suit the future of India which you are thinking about now? I think, the time is up for the Education Ministry to wake up from deep slumber and see that enough reform is made in the field of education, in the curricula and syllabi, so as to suit the country's needs.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूं, जो आपने मुझे विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के प्रतिवेदन, 1972-73 पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है । मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

सर्वप्रथम मैं शिक्षा मंत्री प्रो० नूरुल हसन को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि वह शिक्षा मंत्रालय के कार्यों में इतनी रुचि ले रहे हैं । उनका ज्ञान और अनुभव है और वे शिक्षा जगत की समस्याओं को सुलझाने में निष्ठा और परिश्रम के साथ लगे हुए हैं ।

समय की सीमा और परिधि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं शिक्षा जगत की महत्वपूर्ण समस्या अर्थात अनुशासन की ओर ही इस माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । अनुशासन के द्वारा विद्यार्थियों के चरित्र का निर्माण होता है और आज का विद्यार्थी कल राष्ट्र का कर्णधार होता है । उस राष्ट्र के कर्णधार के चरित्र से राष्ट्र के चरित्र का निर्माण होता है । और उसी के द्वारा राष्ट्र को बल मिलता है । अनुशासनहीनता के अनेक कारण हैं । समय की सीमा के कारण

मैं कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कारणों की ओर ही सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

विद्यालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय समाज के एक अंग हैं । जैसा समाज होगा, उसी प्रकार विद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय होंगे । इसलिये यदि विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुशासन की समस्या को केवल शिक्षा मंत्रालय पर छोड़ दिया जाए, तो संभवतः यह उचित नहीं होगा । विश्व विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों के चरित्र और उनके जीवन पर उनके समाज, अभिभावकों, अध्यापकों, नेताओं, वहां के सेवक वर्ग और व्यापारियों आदि सभी के चरित्र कार्यों और आचरण का प्रभाव पड़ता है । निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोग अपने स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिये इस प्रकार के कार्य उनसे करवाते हैं, जिनसे प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप से अनुशासन हीनता को बल मिलता है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय सदन का ध्यान बिहार के आन्दोलन की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं । श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व में वहां देश की युवा पीढ़ी को किस तरह गमराह किया गया, उनके जीवन के साथ कितना बडा खिलवाड़ हुआ है, विश्व के इतिहास में यह जो घटना घटी है, उसके लिये भारत की जनता श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण को कभी क्षमा नही करेगी ।

देश के बहुत से दल और संगठन, जसे राष्ट्रीय स्वय सेवक संघ, जमाते इस्लामी और आनन्द मार्ग आदि, भी विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों, को अपना अड्डा बनाये हुए हैं । मैं भारत की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंन्दिरा गांधी को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि आपात कालीन स्थिति में उन दलों और संगठनों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस तारतम्य में शिव सेना पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायेगा हम लोगों को विशेष रूप से अपने देश के विद्यार्थियों,युवकों और युवतियों का मार्गदर्शन अपने चरित्र के द्वारा करना होगा । हम अपने मन, कर्म और वचन के द्वारा जिस प्रकार अपने चरित्र को उनके सामने रखेंगे, उसी प्रकार हमारे विद्यार्थियों का चरित्र होगा ।

मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपना जो चरित्र भारत की जनता के सामने रखा है, वह आकाशदीप और प्रकाश स्तम्भ के रूप में हमें प्रेरणा देता आया है । हमें विश्वास है कि वह हमारे दल के लोगों को, दूसरे दलों के लोगों को, देश की जनता को और विद्यार्थियों को भी प्रेरणा देता रहेगा ।

देश और विदेशों की कुछ प्रतिक्रियावादी, पूंजीवादी और यथास्थितिवादी शक्तियां भी विश्वविद्यालयों मे इस प्रकार के कार्य करवाती है जो वहां अनुशासनहीनता को बढ़ावा देते है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष में हम महिलाओं को समानता का अधिकार देना चाहते हैं । हम चाहते है कि हर क्षेत्र में उन्हें पुरुषों की भांति समानता का अधिकार दिया जाये, परन्तु इस समय यह कहना अनुचित नही होगा कि इसका अर्थ यह कदापि नहीं है कि महिलाओं को समानता के अधिकार देने के नाम पर हमारे विद्यार्थी महिलाओं की तरह से लम्बे बाल रखे और उन जैसी वेशभूषा अपनायें । इस तरह न तो हम महिलाओ को समानता का अधिकार दे पायेंगे और न ही इससे राष्ट्र का निर्माण होने जा रहा है । मै समझता हूं कि देश और विदेश की पूजीवादी शक्तियां ही इसके लिये उत्तरदायी हैं ।

यह असत्य नहीं है कि अधिकांश अध्यापक जाति, धर्म, वर्ग और लिंग की भावना से ऊपर नहीं उठ सके हैं, जिसका प्रभाव विद्यार्थियो के जीवन पर भी पड़ता है । वे इस आधार पर विद्यार्थियों मे भेदभाव

[श्रीयुत प्रताप सिंह]

करते हैं, जिसका प्रत्यक्ष और परोक्ष रूप से विद्यार्थियों के चरित्र और उनके भावी जीवन के विकास पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। यद्यपि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर चर्चा करते समय इस बात का उल्लेख करना बहुत उचित तो नहीं है, परन्तु एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर मैं माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सुलतानपुर जनपथ में उमारमण इंटर कालेज, डामों नामक एक कालेज है। अभी पिछले वर्ष वहां पर दो अल्पसंख्यक अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति की गई और उस कालेज के प्राचार्य ने उनके लिये अलग से गिलास रखवाये। प्रबन्ध समिति ने उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है। हम समझते हैं कि यदि हमारे विद्यालय, विद्या के मंदिर इस तरह के होंगे, जहां हरिजन और अल्पसंख्यक अध्यापको के लिये अलग से गिलास दिये जायेंगे, तो हमारे देश का क्या हाल होगा, आप स्वयं ही इस पर विचार कर सकते हैं।

विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में विद्यार्थियों को उचित स्थान मिलना चाहिये। क्योंकि जब तक उनको कुछ उत्तरदायित्व नहीं सौंपा जायेगा, तब तक वे अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें प्रसन्नता है कि उधर इस बात की कुछ व्यवस्था की गई है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में कहा है कि विद्यार्थियो को उचित मूल्य पर पुस्तकें मिलेंगी और होस्टल में रहने वाले विद्यार्थियों को आवश्यक चीजें उचित मूल्य पर दी जायेंगी। हमें विश्वास है कि विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन मे विद्यार्थियों को इस प्रकार मे स्थान दिया जायेगा कि उन्हें लगे कि विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन को चलाने मे उनकी बातों का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि यदि इस प्रकार से उन्हें विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन में स्थान दिया जाता है, तो भारत के विश्वविद्यालय सत्ययुग, द्वापर और त्रेता की परम्परा के अनुसार विश्व के सर्वश्रेष्ठ विद्यालय हो सकेंगे।

शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् विद्यार्थियों के सामने बेरोजगारी की जो स्थिति आती है, वह बड़ी भयावह है। विद्यार्थियों के सामने यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है कि पढ़ने के बाद उन्हें बेकारी का सामना करना पड़ेगा। हमें उन्हें बेकारी के भय से मुक्त करना होगा, तभी अनुशासन की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हो पायेगा। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में बेकारी की समस्या को भी दूर करने की बात कही है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत की 55 करोड़ निर्धन, शोषित और सर्वहारा जनता की आशा, विश्वास और प्रेरणा के केन्द्र, प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, के नेतृत्व में समाजवादी और लोकतंत्र गणराज्य भारत का उदय होगा जिससे भारत के कोटि-कोटि नवयुवक और नवयुवतियो को जीवन में स्फूर्ति, प्रेरणा और उमंग मिलेगी और वे नव-भारत के निर्माण में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को अदा कर सकेंगे।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के प्रतिवेदन का समर्थन करता हूं :—

आसमानों का खुदा कोई भी हो,

मेरी धरती का खुदा इन्सान है।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to appreciate and welcome the work done by the University Grants Committee in the year 1972-73. Compared with the previous reports, this report highlights important points like staff-student ratio, distribution of grants to science subjects and to humanities, region-wise

distribution of grants, achievements and broad outlines of problems and prospectives emerging from the report. This report is far from the traditional reports.

I can understand increase in expenditure on sciences, because we need more scientists for the development of the country, but that does not mean that expenditure on humanities should be lowered. Humanities also give us thinkers and educationists, who help in the development of the country.

We are now thinking in terms of job-oriented education. The Report shows that several educated youth remain unemployed. Jobs would not come knocking at the doors of educated youth. Education must be provided which will make them fit for self-employment. It is possible to establish with the help of the U.G.C. in colleges in rural areas a workshop, a poultry farm etc. which might give our graduates adequate technical know-how and create urge for self-employment.

Colleges managed and governed by scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Adivasis should be given more assistance. I have been preaching this in this House for the last two three years. But I do not know whether it is falling on deaf years. It is very difficult for these organizations which are entirely managed by workers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to make both ends meet In the context of the Prime Minister's new programme, I think our Education Minister will give attention to this.

16 hrs.

New schemes for job-oriented courses should be given a trial. Our college is submitting a scheme for training students in 'Environmental Biology' to the UGC because traditional course have few openings.

The UGC of late has accepted to provide financial assistance to colleges which desire to give special coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to help them make up their shortcomings in the area of their studies. I know of one college in Thana District, the Bhiwandi College which is managed by workers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have been doing this work of coaching Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students after the college hours and making them fit along with the other students. For seven years we have been doing this on a voluntary basis. We have sent several requests to the UGC for assistance. Several schemes we have submitted for assistance and I am sorry they do not receive prompt attention. Such an attitude will vitiate the good intentions of the UGC.

The UGC assistance to colleges in the Fourth Plan was limited to Rs. 3 lakhs. In the Fifth Plan it has been raised to Rs. 5 lakhs inclusive of the contribution from the State governments and the management. So, actually, only 50 per cent will be contributed by the UGC. That means Rs. 2.5 lakhs which will be less than what was given in the Fourth Plan.

Now, I will speak only about this Bhiwandi College. I will request the hon. Minister who is a great Elucationist to visit this college. This was inaugurated by another great educationist and President, Dr. Zakir Husain. Our President, Shri Fakhrudin Ali Ahmed also visited this college two years ago and appreciated the work. I am mentioning this because it is a model of national integration. Even during the days of cruel and gruesome riots in Bhiwandi, the student community of Bhiwandi stood together. I am proud to say that about 100 Muslim girls with burqas on attend this college along with the Hindu girls and boys and they are working in a model style. If educationists like our Education Minister visit this college, they will find that it is doing work on the lines of national integration. We had the worst experience in those riots. But I found when one Muslim student was killed, all the

[Shri Dhamankar]

Hindu and Muslim boys together attended his funeral and said, 'We are one. We won't be infested by this communal virus.' That is why the college which is being run by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers is doing good work in the matter of national integration and I feel the Government should give more assistance and encouragement, especially in the context of the new economic programme.

One more point I would like to make. The hostels of these colleges are lavishly built and the poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys simply cannot afford to stay there. If we can have cheap hostels where dormitory type accommodation is provided—one big room where six students can be accommodated with a small kitchen also where they can bring their ration because they come from tourist families and cook there, it will be helpful. If such cheap type hostels are encouraged, I feel more girl students, especially from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would come forward and take advantage of them.

With these few words I appreciate the report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri H. N. Mukherjee—not here.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापती महोदय, मैं दो तीन बातों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान हम यहां अभी विश्वावद्य आयोग की 1972-73 की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ठीक ही बतलाया कि अभी हमारे देश में जो शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हैं इसमें आमूल परिवर्त्तन न करने की आवश्यकता है।.. (व्यवधान) ... वही मैं कह रहा हूं। यह हम बहुत दिनों से कहते आ रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक इन उद्देश्यों की सिद्धि नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं इस के सिलसिले में इतना ही जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस उद्देश्य की सिद्धि कब तक कर लेना चाहती है। केवल हम कहते रहें कि परिवर्तन करना चाहते, हैं, लेकिन उस दिशा में कोई कदम न सरकार उठाए तो उस से तो कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। अगर सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाए हैं तो वह हम सब को मालूम होने चाहिए, देश को मालूम होने चाहिए।

दूसरी बात-कई माननीय सदस्यों ने सरकार का ध्यान इन बातों की तरफ दिलाया कि आज विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रतिगामी साम्प्रदायिक तत्व घुसे बैठे हैं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में। उन्हें गिनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। खास तौर से जो उत्तर भारत के विश्वविद्यालय हैं वहां तो और एस एस के लोग, विद्यार्थी परिषद् जो उन्ही का संगठन है जो अभी गैर-[illegible]ने से बचा हुआ है इस के लोग [illegible] तरह के दूसरे साम्प्रदायिक या दकियानूसा तत्व शिक्षकों के अंदर भी और छात्रो के अंदर भी हैं। मैं बिहार की बात जानता हूं खास तौर से पटना यूनिवर्सिटी की। मैंने कई बार मंत्री जी को उस के बारे में पत्र लिखे, कुछ उन के सामने तथ्य भी पेश किए। लेकिन आज तक उन तथ्यों के आधार पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई और आप ने सुना कि उन जैसे अध्यापकों और छात्रों के अदर के तत्वों ने बिहार मे पिछले दिनों किस तरह का गुलगपाड़ा किया, किस तरह का अशांत वातावरण पैदा किया। सरकार एन [illegible] हैं, पटना विश्वविद्यालय [illegible] प्रधान हैं ....

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : वह पकड़े तो गए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : एक आध को पकड़ा होगा आप ने। उस के लिए आप को

धन्यवाद है। लेकिन आपने एक को पकड़ा ऐसे और बहुत हैं। ऐसे और बहुत से नाम मैं आप को देने वाला हूं। जो पकड़े गए उन्हीं की पत्नी महिला मंडल की नेतृ जो जयप्रकाश जी के जुलूस का नेतृत्व करती थीं उनको भी कोई प्रमुख अधिकारी अभी बना दिया गया। इसी तरह कानपुर के आई टी आई की बात है। बनारस विश्व विद्यालय में मालूम नहीं आर० एस० एस० के दफ्तर पर कब्जा किया गया या नही। इस तरह की तमाम बातें सभी जगह हैं और खास तौर से मैं ने बताया उत्तर भारत में तो काफी हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि विद्यार्थी परिषद् को गैर-कानूनी क्यों नही किया गया ?

अभी छात्रों की समस्याओं की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया है बहुत अच्छी बात है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले संभवतः मार्च या अप्रैल में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग पटना गया था। वहां विद्यार्थियों की तरफ से भी प्रतिनिधि मडल मिला, स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन, स्टूडेंट्स कांग्रेस आदि तरह तरह के संगठनों की तरफ से और शिक्षकों की तरफ से भी प्रतिनिधि मडल मिला और तमाम लोगों ने छात्रों की समस्याओं की तरफ अनुदान आयोग का ध्यान दिलाया। अब सरकार ने उन के खाने पीने मे कुछ सहायता करने की बात कही है। सस्ते दाम पर उन्हें चीजे मिलें, किताबें मिलें, कापियां मिलें, इसकी व्यवस्था आप कर रहे है, करनी चाहिए। लेकिन छात्रावासों की अवस्था बड़ी ही दयनीय है। जितने पढ़ने वाले छात्र हैं उन की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप छात्रावास नही हैं चाहे वे लड़कियों के छात्रावास हों या लड़कों के छात्रावास हों मैं पटना विश्वविद्यालय के अनुभव के आधार पर कह रहा हूं। पटना विश्वविद्यालय बहुत पुराना विश्वविद्यालय है, जब देश में पांच विश्वविद्यालय बनाये गए थे उसी समय पटना विश्वविद्यालय बनाया गया था लेकिन मंत्री जी जानते होंगे वहां की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है—आर्थिक स्थिति। जैसा कि हमारे भाई शंकर दयाल सिंह जी ने कहा कि 19 लाख रुपया विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने उसको दिया उसके बावजूद वहां पर छात्रावास की कमी है। विश्वविद्यालय के भवन गिरते रहते हैं। एक्सपेरिमेन्ट करने के लिए साइन्स के छात्रों के पास उचित सामान नहीं है। एक बार मैं ने देखा कि जनता स्टोव को जलाकर वहां कुछ काम किया जा रहा है। तो इस तरह की दिक्कत है और इसी वजह से बार बार वहां की सरकार ने भी ध्यान दिलाया, छात्रों ने मांग की, शिक्षकों ने भी मांग की और अभी पिछली बार जब अनुदान आयोग के लोग जिसमें डा० श्रीमाली भी थे वहा वहां मौजूद थे तो वहां कहा गया कि आप पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बना दीजिए। मैं तो बार बार इस बात की वकालत करता रहा हूं कि प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय जरूर स्थापित किया जाये ताकि वह वहां पर एक आदर्श के रूप में काम कर सकें। पूरे राज्य को उनसे फायदा हो, वहां के दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय उससे सीखेंगे और उसके पद चिन्हों पर चलने की कोशिश करेंगे। तो, इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि तमाम राज्यों मे कम से कम एक-एक विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में खोलें जायें।

इस के साथ ही मैं कहूंगा कि मैं एक देहाती कालिज का अध्यक्ष हूं, उस की एडहाक कमेटी बनाई गई है। बिहटा में यह कालिज उस की हालत बहुत खराब है। देहात के कालिजों की तरफ़ जितना ध्यान विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का जाना चाहिये: वह नही जाता है। इस लिये मैं आप का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूं कि इस की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाये, क्योंकि वहां के लड़के शहरों की तरह गड़बड़ करने वाले ज्यादा नही हैं। वे पढ़ना चाहते हैं, लिखना चाहते, हैं। दुनिया की बातें जानना चाहते हैं और तरक्की करना चाहते हैं।

श्री० एस० नुरुलहसन : कितने लड़के हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 600 हैं।

पहले मैं दानापुर के एक कालिज का मेम्बर था, जो हमारे क्षेत्र में है। अभी क्षेत्र से बाहर के कालिज का मेम्बर बन गया हूं। बी० एस० कालिज का मैं मेम्बर था, वहां सात-सात महीने से तनख्वाहें नहीं मिलती थी। बिहटा कालेज के अध्यापकों ने बताया कि दिसम्बर महीने की तनख्वाहें अब दी जा रही है। बी० एस० कालिज में भी यही पोजीशन है। इस तरह दो जगह की बात मैं जानता हूं। दूसरी जगहों पर भी यही बात होगी। इस लिय में निवेदन करूंगा—अध्यापकों को समय पर तनख्वाह मिले, वे ठीक से पढ़ायें और जो गड़बड़ करने वाले हैं उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये। फिर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो गड़बड़ियां होती रहती हैं उन की आशंका नहीं रहेगी।

आखरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह कम महत्व की नहीं है। विश्वविद्यालयों में जो नान-टीचिंग कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उन की स्थिति भी बहुत जगह अच्छी नहीं है। उन की तरफ विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग या सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। उन की आल इण्डिया फैडरेशन बनी हुई है। राज्यों में भी संगठन बना कर शान्तिमय तरीके से वे आप के सामने अपनी मांगें पेश करते हैं। बिहार के नान-टीचिंग कर्मचारियों ने, पटना, के नान-टीचिंग कमचारियों ने बार बार आप से अनुरोध किया है कि उन्हें आप सारी सुविधायें सहलियतें दें ताकि वे आप के साथ सहयोग से काम कर सकें।

मैं इन बातों की तरफ आप की मारफत मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींच रहा हूं और मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर वे चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा में एक नई जागृति आये, शिक्षा जगत में कुछ परिवर्तन आये, तो सही मायनों में बहुत सारी बातों की तरफ जिन की ओर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने भी ध्यान दिलाया है और जो दूसरी समस्यायें हैं उन के समाधान की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम जो तभी देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने पेश किया है, उस की कार्यान्विति में आप को छात्रों का पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा, शिक्षकों का पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा और नान-टीचिंग कर्मचारियों का पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा। छात्रों के अभिभावकों का भी सहयोग आप को मिलेगा। यह ठीक है कि जब से एमरजेन्सी आई है, आपातकालीन स्थिति आई है, तब से विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ाई हो रही है, कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी सुनने में नहीं आती है। मैं तो जब पटना जाता हूं तो वहां जा कर देखता हूं कि बिलकुल ठिकाने से पढ़ाई चल रही है। आप इस वातावरण को मजबूत बनायें और इस को आग बढ़ायें। इस के लिय सरकार का कुछ कर्त्तव्य है, उन कर्त्तव्यों को आप पूरा करें और इस में आप को सभी का पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीनुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) मोहतरम चेयरमैन साहब, जो मोशन हमारे सामने प्रो० नरुलहसन साहब ने पेश किया है—यह यू० जी० सी० की सालाना रिपोर्ट 1972–73 की है जो इस एवान में 1974 के दिसम्बर महीने में रखी गई थीं। दो-तीन साल का अर्सा हो गया, तब यह बात जरैगौर आई है। पता नहीं इतना अर्सा क्यों लग गया। एक तो रिपोर्ट 1972–73 की दिसम्बर, 1974 में आई और बहस 1975 में शुरू हुई है। मैं नहीं जानता बजारत ख्वाबे-खरगोश में थी या यू० जी० सी० ख्वाबे-खरगोश में थी। जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है और जो जरेबहस है उस दौरान मुल्क में कितनी तबदीलियां आई हैं, कैसे कैसे वाक्यात हुए हैं यह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जो आउट-आफ़ डेट हो चुकी हैं। यू० जी० सी० एक खुदमुख्तार इदारा है। इस की इस लिये बनाया गया था कि वह अवामी हो, अवाम के लिय काम करे, गांव में कैसे तालीम की रोशनी जाय, कैसे गांव तरक्की करें, कैसे गरीब तबके के लोग कालिजेज में आयें और कसे अच्छी तालीम हासिल करें—यह भी उस के मकसद थे। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं यह जो मकसद थे, ये फ़ौत हो चले हैं। अब मौजदा निजामेतालीम में तबदीली लाने की जरूरत है, जिस में यू० जी० सी० नाकामयाब रही है। अभी तक उस की रफतार वही है जो इम्पीरियलिस्ट और कौंपटलिस्टों के जमाने की थी। अभी शंकर दयाल साहब फरमा रहे थे—मैंने उन की लिस्ट को देखा तो उस में महिला नहीं थी। लेकिन मैंने जब दूसरी निगाह से लिस्ट देखी तो मालूम हुआ कि उस में हरिजन और आदिवासियों की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।....

प्रो० एस० नुरुलहसन : हरिजन तो हैं।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीनुर्रहमान : लेकिन आदिवासी नहीं है, जिस के लिय हम कमिटेड हैं। उन के लिये हम अपने उसूल से, अपनी पार्टी से, पार्टी के जाब्ते से कमिटेड हैं। एक सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ़ सोसायटी में जैसी तालीम होनी चाहिये, वैसी तालीम का इन्तजाम यू० जी० सी० को करना चाहिये। ऐसा न हो कि जो कैपिटलिस्ट और इम्पीरियलिस्ट ढंग का निजाम चल रहा है, वही चलता रहे। हम आज उसके अन्दर महदूद हो कर चल रहे हैं—ऐसी बात मौजूदा तालीम में नहीं होनी चाहिए। आज हम बी० ए०, एम० ए० पास करा कर अनएम्पलाएड ग्रेजुएट्स का ढेर लगा रहे हैं, क्या इस का यही मकसद है कि इन को आर्टस ग्रेजुएट्स को मशीन बना कर रख दें। ये पढ़े लिखे नौजवान, बेकार होकर जो निकलते हैं उन को आगे चल कर दूसरी सियासी पार्टियां अपने मुफाद के लिये एक्सप्लाएट करती हैं और उस का नतीजा यह होता है कि चिराग़ के तले अन्धेरा। नेहरू यूनीवर्सिटी में सी० पी० एम का पूरा कब्जा है, दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी पर अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद् का कब्जा है। इसी तरह से आप बनारस और पटना को देखें—वहां पर आप क्या कर पाये हैं। वहां लाखों करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं—आपकी नजर के सामने ऐसे लोग, ऐसी जमायतें है जिनका दूसरे मुल्कों से एफिलिएशन है, आप के सिर पर बैठ कर हुकूमत कर रही हैं और हमारी नींद नहीं टूट रही हैं। तो हम किस ख्वाबो खरगोश में पड़े हुए हैं।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इसमें सिर्फ लड़कों का दोष नहीं है, प्रोफेसर्ज भी इस के जिम्मेदार हैं, वे लोग वहां राजनीतिक करते हैं, उन को

[श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान]

शह देते हैं और यू० जी० सी० इसकी बरदाश्त करती है। जिन के लिये हम कमिटेड हैं, उन के लिये हम कुछ नहीं सोचते हैं। कौन नहीं जानता कि हमारे मुल्क में 85 से 90 फीसदी लोग गांव में रहते हैं—क्या हम वहां तालीम की रोशनी दे पाये हैं? उन के लिये हम क्या कर पाये हैं, जिन के लिये हम कमिटेड हैं?

मैं ने आप की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है। गरीब तबके के लडकों के लिये स्कालरशिप दिये जायेंगे, किताबें दी जायेंगी—ये बहुत अच्छी बातें हैं, जरूर दीजिये, बल्कि ज्यादा तादाद में दीजिये। स्टूटेन्ट्स को यूनीवर्सिटी मैनेजमेन्ट में इन्वाल्व किया जाये। इस के बारे में भी कोई दो रायें नहीं है। लेकिन यह बात ध्यान में रखनी होगी —मुल्क में कुछ ऐसे अनासिर है जिन को हम अभी तक उखाड़ नहीं पाये हैं, उन का उखाड़ना होगा। इस के लिये बहुतों को कुर्बानी देनी होगी, कुर्बानियां पहले भी दी गई हैं, कुर्बानी दे कर ही हम ने आजादी हासिल की है, इस के लिये आप को तैयार होना पड़ेगा। यह कह कर काम नहीं चलेगा कि यू० जी० सी० एक इण्डिपेन्डेन्ट इदारा है, उस में बोलने का हक नहीं है। यू० जी० सी० जवाबदेह है—कौन की, अवाम की, मुल्क की।

कुछ जामे-मिलिया के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। कौन नहीं जानता —जनाब जाकिर साहब, मरहूम सदर ने इस को किस तरह से सींचा था। आज तक वह उर्दू यूनीवर्सिटी नहीं बन सकी। हमारी पार्टी हमारे नेता, आप सब लोग कहते हैं कि उर्दू को फरोग़ दिया जाना चाहिये। उर्दू को फरोग़ देने के लिये सब कुछ किया जा रहा है और बेतहाशा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जामेब मिलिया को उर्दू यूनीवर्सिटी नहीं बना सकें। क्यों नहीं बना सके। क्या उर्दू दां टैक्स पेयर नहीं है। कुछ लोगों के दिमाग में जो घुसा हुआ है, क्या उस को नजरन्दाज नहीं किया जायेगा, क्या हम उसी परम्परा पर चलते रहेंगे, क्या उस में तबदीली नहीं आयेगी?

मिथिला यूनीवर्सिटी की बाबत आप जानते है—बिहार यूनीवर्सिटी मुजफर पुर में लंग सिंह कालिज है। इस दोनों यूनीवर्सिटी में न कोई मकान है, न कोई अच्छी सी लाइब्रेरी है, एक तरह से अफ़ातफी का आलम है। इस तरफ़ फौरन तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिये।

आखिर में एक बात कहना चाहता हू—हमारे यहा जो रीजनल इन्जीनियरिंग कालेजेस हैं उन को आई० आई० टी० की लाइन्स पर चलाइये। सब मिला कर मुल्क में 15–16 कालेजेस हैं, उन को अच्छे ढंग से चलाइये, उन का ऐसा फंक्शन कराइये कि वे समाज के लिये, अवाम के लिये, मुल्क के लिये फायदेमन्द साबित हों। एअर कण्डीशने कमरों में बैठ कर प्लानिंग करने से काम नहीं होगा, उस के लिये वहां जाना होगा और देखना होगा।

لئے کام کرنے - گاوں میں کیسے تعلیم کی روشنی جائے - کیسے گاوں ترقی کریں - کیسے غریب طبقے کے لوگ کالجوں میں آئیں- کیسے اچھی تعلیم حاصل کریں یہ بھی اس کے مقصد تھے - لیکن میں دیکھ رہا ہوں ، یہ جو مقصد تھے وہ فوت ہو چلے ہیں - اب موجودہ نظام تعلیم میں تبدیلی لانے کی ضرورت ہے - جس میں یو جی سی ناکام دکھائی دے - ابھی تک اس کی رفتار رہی ہے - جو امپیریلسٹوں اور کیپلسٹوں کے رہاتے کی تھی - ابھی شنکردیال صاحب فرما رہے تھے - میں نے ان کی لسٹ کو دیکھا تو اس میں مہلا نہیں تھی - لیکن میں نے جب دوسری نگاہ سے لسٹ دیکھی - تو معلوم ہوا کہ اس میں ہریجن اور آدی واسیوں کی کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے -

پروفیسر اس نورالحسن - ہریجن تو ہیں -

شری محمد جمیل الرحمان : لیکن آدی واسی نہیں ہیں - جس کے لئے ہم کمیٹڈ ہیں - ان کے لئے

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان

(کشن گنج) : محترم چیئرمین صاحب - جو موشن ہمارے سامنے پروفیسر نورالحسن نے پیش کیا ہے - یہ یو جی سی کی سالانہ رپورٹ ۱۹۷۲ - ۱۹۷۳ کی ہے - جو اس ایوان میں ۱۹۷۴ کے دسمبر کے مہینے میں رکھی گئی تھی - دو تین سال کا عرصہ ہو گیا تب یہ بات زیر غور آئی تھی - پتہ نہیں اتنا عرصہ کیوں لگ گیا - ایک تو رپورٹ ۱۹۷۲-۱۹۷۳ کی دسمبر ۱۹۷۴ میں آئی اور بحث ۱۹۷۵ میں شروع ہوئی ہے - میں نہیں جانتا موزارت خواب خرگوش میں تھی - یا یو - جی - سی خواب خرگوش میں تھی - جو رپورٹ پیش نہ کی گئی ہے- اور جو زیربحث ہے اس دوران ملک میں کتنی تبدیلیاں آئی ہیں - کیسے کیسے واقعات ہوئے ہیں یہ کسی سے چھپا نہیں ہے- رپورٹ میں بہت سی ایسی چیزیں ہیں - جو آؤٹ آف ڈیٹ ہو چکی ہیں - یو جی سی ایک خودمختیار ادارہ ہے - اس کو اس لئے بنایا گیا تھا - کہ وہ عوامی ہو - عوام کے

کی نظر کے سامنے ایسے لوگ ایسی جماعتیں ہیں، جن کو کروڑے ملکوں سے انویلپشن ہے - آپ کے سر پر بیٹھ کر حکومت کر رہے ہیں اور ہماری نیند تنہیں ونگ رہی ہے- ہم کس خواب فرورگوش میں پڑے ہوئے ہیں ؟

میں عرض کر رہا تھا - کہ اس میں صرف لڑکوں کا دوش نہیں ہے - پروفیشر بھی اس کے ذمےدار ہیں - وہ لوگ وہاں راج نیتی کرکے ہیں - ان کو شہہ دیتے ہیں اور یو جی سی اسکو برداشت کرتی ہے - جن کے لئے ہم کمیٹڈ ہیں ان کے لئے ہم کچھہ نہیں سوچتے ہیں - کون نہیں جانتا کہ ہمارے ملک میں ۸۵ سے ۹۰ فیصدی لوگ گاوں میں رہتے ہیں - کیا ہم وہاں تعلیم کی روشنی دے پائے ہیں ؟ ان کے لئے ہم کیا کر پائے ہیں - جن کے لئے ہم کمیٹڈ ہیں - میں نے آپ کی رپورٹ کو پڑھا ہے - غریب طبقے کے لڑکوں کے لئے سکالرشپ دیا جائیگا - کتابیں دی جائینگیں - یہ بہت اچھی باتیں ہیں- ضرور دیجئے - بلکہ یادہ تعداد میں دیجئے - سٹوڈینٹس کو یونیورسٹی میں جو معلمت میں انوالو کیا جائیگا - اس کے بارے میں میری

[شری محمد جمل الرحمان]

ہم اپنے اصول سے ، اپنی پارٹی سے ، پارٹی کے ضابطے سے کمیٹڈ ہیں - ایک سوشلسٹک پیٹرن آف سوسائیٹی میں جیسی تعلیم ہونی چاہئے ویسی تعلیم کا انتظام یو جی سی کو کرنا چاہئے - ایسا نہ ہو کہ جو کیپیلسٹ اور امپیریلسٹ ڈھانگ کا نظام چل رہا ہے وہی چلتا رہے - ہم آج اس کے اندر محدود ہو کر چل رہے ہیں- ایسی بات موجودہ تسلیم میں نہیں ہونی چاہئے - آج ہم ہی اے ، ایم اے کرا کر ان ایمپلائمنٹ گریجویٹس کا ٹیم لگاتے ہیں - کیا اس کا وہی مقصد ہے کہ ان کو آرٹس گریجویٹ کی مشین بنا کر رکھہ دیں - یہ پڑھے لکھے نوجوان بیکار طبقے کے جو نکلتے ہیں - ان کو آگے چل کر دوسری سیاسی پارٹیاں اپنے مفاد کے لئے ایکسپلائٹ کرتی ہیں - اور اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ چراغ تلے اندھیرا - نہرو یونیورسٹی میں سی پی ایم کا پورا قبضہ ہے - دلی یونیورسٹی پر اکھل بھارتیہ ودیارتھی پریشد کا قبضہ ہے - اس طرح آپ بنارس اور پٹنہ کو دیکھیں - وہاں پر آپ کیا کر پائے ہیں - وہاں لاکھوں کروڑوں روپیہ خرچ کر رہے ہیں - آپ

نہیں بلا سکے - کیا اردو دان ٹیکس پئیر نہیں ہیں ؟ کچھ لڑکوں کے دماغ میں جو کھسا ہوا ہے کیا اس کو نظر انداز نہیں کیا جا سکتا - کیا ہم اسی پرانی پر چلتے رہیں گے - کیا اس میں تبدیلی نہیں آئیگی -

متھلا یونیورسٹی کی بابت آپ جانتے ہیں - مظفر پور میں بس ایک لنگٹ سنگھ کالج ہے اس کے علاوہ نہ کوئی مکان ہے اور نہ کوئی لائبریری ہے - ایک طرح سے افراتفری کا عالم ہے - اس طرف فوراً توجہ دی جانی چاہئے -

آخر میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں - ہمارے یہاں جو رہجنل انجینیرنگ کالج ہیں - ان کو آئی آئی ٹی لائین پر چلایئے - سب ملا کر مئک میں پندرہ سولہ کالج ہیں، ان کو اچھے ڈھنگ سے چلایئے - ان سے ایسا فنکشن کرائیے کہ وہ سماج کے لئے عوام کیلئے ملک کے لئے فائیدہ مند ثابت ہو- ایر کنڈیشنڈ کمروں میں بیٹھ کر پلاننگ کرنے سے کام نہیں ہوگا- اس کے لئے وہاں جانا ہوگا اور دیکھنا ہوگا-] کوئی دورائے نہیں ہیں - لیکن یہ بات دھیان میں رکھنی ہوگی ملک میں کچھ ایسے عناصر ہیں جن کو ہم ابھی تک اکھاڑ نہیں پائے ہیں ان کو اکھاڑنا ہوگا - اس کے لئے بہتوں کو قربانی دینی ہوگی - قربانیاں پہلے بھی دی گئیں ہیں - قربانی دے کر ہی ہم نے آزادی حاصل کی ہے - اس کے لئے آپ کو تیار رہنا پڑے گا - یہ کہہ کر کام نہیں چلے گا کہ یو جی سی ایک انڈیپنڈنٹ ادارہ ہے - اس کو بولنے کا حق نہیں ہے- یو جی سی جوابدہ ہے ؟ قوم کو - عوام کو ؟ ملک کو -

کچھ جامع ملیہ کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں - کون نہیں جانتا جناب ذاکر صاحب مرحوم صدر نے اس کو کس طرح سے سینچا تھا - آج تک وہ اردو یونیورسٹی نہیں بن سکی - ہماری پارٹی ؟ ہمارے نیتا - آپ سب لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ اردو کو فروغ دیا جانا چاہئے - اردو کو فروغ دینے کے لئے سب کچھ کیا جا رہا ہے اور بے تحاشہ کر رہے ہیں - لیکن جامع ملیہ کو اردو یونیورسٹی نہیں بنا سکے - کیوں

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing UGC Report for 1972-73 at a point of time today when we are going through a state of emergency. The House would recall that the emergency was warranted by various reactionary forces. The students were at the beginning made the spearhead. Students have some genuine grievances of their own. Therefore, it is fit and proper that we attach the highest importance to see that the grievances of the students are removed.

UGC should give a direction not only to the university and college education but they should also give direction to the entire education of the country and for that a national education policy is necessary.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is not factually correct.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Yes, we have a national education policy. But we have to implement it.

It is from the lower stages that the students come to the universities and put pressure. As the hon. Minister himself has said the main problem here is the number. The number is being reduced. But that is not enough. From the very findings of this Report, pages 49 to 53, various problems of education have been enumerated here. I have no time to go into the details and make submissions on each one of them. They have mentioned about this problem. But, they have not indicated the solution in many respects.

In the twenty point economic programme announced by the Prime Minister, there are as many as three concerning students. The last one refers to the apprenticeship scheme to enlarge employment opportunities. In this connection, I would like to refer to Page 29 of this Report regarding Employment Information and Advisory Bureaux and Career Advising Units. A beginning has been made in this direction. I will say, it is a good beginning. From this Report, we find that this scheme is in operation in 45 universities and 18 colleges. From the amount that is allotted, we can see that this is not enough for all the students. I would submit that this benefit should be available to each and every student and for that you require enough resources. Here, I would also refer to Point No. 13 of the summary of recommendations. We find that the main handicap for the UGC is the paucity of funds.

Another point in the context of emergency is National Discipline. This has also been mentioned by hon. Members who have preceded me. How to inculcate a sense of discipline among the students? We have had several schemes. The National Discipline Scheme was there for some time. We have National Cadet Corps and we have the Bharat Scouts and Guides. But, why can we not make it compulsory giving them the alternative to choose one or the other? The boys and girls in schools and colleges must take up one of these schemes. The hon. Minister and his Ministry, and particularly the UGC, will have to consider whether it will be possible to introduce this, in the context of emergency. The National Service Scheme is also there and it should be extended.

The analysis of the UGC is that—I am not adding my own experience to it—education must be job-oriented and vocttion-oriented. The Education Commission itself says that if we vocationalise education at the secondary education stage, the in-take in the universities will be lesser and only meritorious students will go in for higher education. But, it says that it will not be able to do that because it does not have authority to touch secondary education; it does not have the au-

thority to pull up, or rather persuade the State authorities under whom this subject comes. This is the handicap. Now, the Education Minister is here. I would like to remind him that a suggestion was made some time ago that education should be brought under the Concurrent List so that Parliament can legislate. Why don't you do it now? We have not done it so far. Forget about it. Can we not do it now in the context of emergency? I would humbly submit that Government should consider this and this is the right time when we can do this. I am sure, the States will now concur. Sir, this is the International Women's Year. Women account for 50 per cent of our population. Unless they are educated, how can we expect that we will have good mothers and produce boys and girls, who are to lead our country in the future years? This Report does not give the percentage in regard to women students and teachers. Then, there is the question of hostels. Of course, something has been done. The hon. Minister is looking into the figures. But, I think, the figures will substantiate my point that we have not done enough for women's education. I will give the example of my own State. Out of 15 colleges in my district, there is only one girls' college. The same is the case in other areas also. In regard to hostel facilities for girls, UGC gives 75 per cent of the cost and we have to find the balance 25 per cent. I know what difficulties we had to face to give the matching grant of 25 per cent for a girls' hostel in my constituency. Now, the hon. Minister has rightly pointed out that we must reduce the cost of buildings. One of our friends from here mentioned it also. I strongly advocate that particularly in the rural areas, we should go in for cheaper hostels where poor girls from the rural areas and from the poorer sections can get the facilities to cook their own meals. Four of them in a room is quite a reasonable number. You add a small kitchen to that. Give them the other commodities under the 20-point programme, Point 18, at concessional rates. That will give the poorer girls adequate facilities to get higher education.

I am conscious of the time. I never press for more time. I conclude with this submission to the hon. Minister that he will kindly consider the suggestions that I have made.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I think the hon. Minister of Education rightly opened the subject by stating that when Jayaprakashji was telling the students to give a go-by to education, our Prime Minister gave a go-by to that and enabled the students to come to the colleges. It is for that reason that we are in a good position to discuss this UGC Report.

At page 49 of the Report, it is said:

> "The excellences of the academic life of the country are being slowly eroded by a variety of circumstances".

Now we have put an end to that and we can begin in a good atmosphere. When you take the position of university education in this country, I suppose all of us are discussing about higher education. So there cannot be any question of State subject or Central subject; how higher education is used or misused in this country is the question. Of course, a lot of statistics is provided. But if you take the 27 years of our independence into account, we are still uncertain about our position and the future so far as higher education is concerned.

A number of friends explained their own experiences. I can tell my experience. Some people belong to the older generation. They had their education prior to 1945 or 1944 or—even earlier. But there is a new generation that is facing the problem of what to do and how 'I can academically qualify myself in a better manner'. But we are in the middle group, in the group 1948-49 upto 1957 or 1958. In those years we got our higher edu-

[Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor]

cation. Of course, I acquired my Master's degree and law degree also. I do not agree very much with my friend, Shri Viswanathan, when he said 'We have not learnt properly how a budget is to be understood when we got our economies degree' because he was taught by Father Basnek and others. They taught us all those things. In those days we were in a nebulous state. We came to get a limited education. When I came to the law college, I confess I had not seen some of my lecturers; yet I got through with a degree. We were 715 in one section. That was all right in 1958 or 1959. But in today's papers I read that in a part of the country, in Andhra Pradesh, in a University where a former Judge of the Supreme Court Shri P. Jagmohan Reddy is the Vice-Chancellor, in one college they are having 1600 students in the morning section, 1200 students in the day section and 1600 students in the evening section. It was sarcastically remarked that in the wake of the emergency they were enthused by the spirit of the times. But it has created a further problem of accommodation. It is surprising to note that they can accommodate only 100 students at a time...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Ten per cent.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR:...in a college where they have admitted 1600 students—knowing full well that they cannot accommodate even 100 students at a time.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Like the House of Commons.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR: So we go back to the original problem. We know the difficulties, but we are not acting; we know the evils, but we are not doing anything. We seem to go by the principle, art for art's sake, education for education's sake.

In page 49, you claim excellence, par excellence, in education. Higher education is for better qualification and for better education. I am sorry to say—I say this sarcastically—there are two industries which are producing very much in this country. In Madras when I used to pass through the Maternity hospital, I used to say 'this is the largest industry'. Similarly when I pass through the Marina, where there are a number of colleges, I used to say 'this is another large factory producing without going into the quality of those products'. It is all right for us to criticise but it is difficult to suggest what should be done. Now you all agree that this is the time and students are called back to the colleges. We must give them a programme. I do not agree with the hon. Member who says that the students should transform society. They are supposed to get excellence in the academic field. They must gain knowledge and they must equip themselves to shoulder responsibility when they go out of the college. When Gandhiji asked during his Quit India movement students to come out of the colleges, he also advised them to equip themselves to shoulder responsibilities when India became free. I think that was the reason why they were able to administer the country better for some time after Independence Because later on you did not give proper education, I think we are now in trouble. We have now come to another stage, you should go from that stage.

Since you feel that I should conclude soon, I have two important suggestions. If you keep the students busy with proper courses of studies in the colleges, I think they will not indulge in extra-curricular activities such as politics in colleges, etc. Sports must be given proper importance and gymnastics must be made a compulsory subject. There must be training facilities in every institution. Now timing is very important not only in politics but also in colleges. The calls

for coming out, strikes etc. are given only at the time of examination. There is something wrong with the type of examination conducted. People who are unfit and do not know anything get first class in M.A. and even doctorates. How can they administer anything? The present system of evaluation calls for radical changes. You must also think of people who are having education in the rural areas. They are not able to compete in IAS. You must give some chance to those people to come to the All India level. You must start an All India Education Service to improve the quality of teaching.

I am happy that you are having collaboration in the field of education from foreign countries like Great Britain, America, USSR, Japan, etc. I am coming from a place and I am sorry that France is not here. What happened to France? There is a French college functioning at Pondicherry. Students from this area are going to France and get good training in technology. All the treaties re-written only in the French language. Take the demand for regional languages. Knowledge is gained by exchange of ideas. You also talk of dialogue. I am afraid after 10 or 12 years how a student from Andhra can have a dialogue with a student from Punjab or a student from Delhi can exchange ideas with a student at Madras. We must have some common language and let us not give up what we have. I recommend not only French but also other languages such as German. We should acquire knowledge by any means; knowledge is important, not the means. By all means give importance to regional languages and encourage them by giving scholarships to great scholars. But if you want to acquire technical know-how, we need an international language.

SHRI P. ANTHONY REDDY (Anantapur): From a cursory reading of the UGC Report for 1972-73 one is really proud at the tremendous improvements that the UGC and the Ministry of Education have made in the matter of opening of number of colleges, new universities and in the increase in enrolment of students and the number of teachers. But this huge quantitative improvement does not tell us everything. Quantitative improvement naturally brings in other problems like accommodation for schools, colleges and hostels; facilities like scientific equipment, library have cropped up. And these problems naturally involve an expenditure. The Government and the Commission could not cope up with the actual qualitative improvement of these colleges and universities. Sir, here we have failed to achieve our real target. Therefore, I suggest to the Minister of Education and the UGC to declare a holiday for increasing and number of colleges and universities in order to improve the quality of education, standard of education and to provide with better scientific euqipments in the colleges and the universities which are already functioning now. More facilities like library, accommodation, etc. should also be provided in the colleges and hostels to improve standards.

Sir, once our Prime Minister observed in one of her speeches that the greatest mistake we committed after independence was that we did not overhaul our educational structure. We are still following the British system of education. No doubt, you have appointed a number of Education Commissions and they have given various suggestions but actually what you have done is, you have put patches to the old coat. So, the system of education as it is followed today is the same old system. Therefore, Sir, what we should do hereafter is to change clerk-oriented education started by the British, and re-orient our system of education in order to prepare our students into self-reliant citizens. In the present system of education, a boy who passes his 7th Standard, wants a Government job, a boy who passes his SSLC wants Government job, so also the student who passes his M.A. in

[Shri P. Anthony Reddy]

first class and those who got Doctorate Sir, this type of education cannot solve our problems. It only increases the number of educated unemployed persons. Therefore, this aspect should be properly studied and remedied. I suggest to the Minister that in each and every college there must be a psychologist who can study the interests, aptitudes and special qualities of the students and then direct them to that particular line where their special qualities will be useful, so that when they come out of schools or Colleges, they will be able to stand on their legs and make an independent living whether they get jobs or not. Such a system should be encouraged.

Sir, I am sure our Education Minister will give a thought to my suggestion.

A new idea that is being talked about in the country and also being mentioned in the newspapers is that students should assess the teachers' capability. This is a good idea Our friend Shri Viswanathan fears that this system may demoralise teachers. Sir, my experience is different when I used to feel sometime that a particular lesson was not taught properly, then I used to contact the students outside the class, talk to them and make myself understand their doubts; the next day, I would teach them better, Secondly, as a Principal, I used to assess the teachers' ability by talking and chit-chatting with the students and then direct the teacher, the next day as to how he should proceed with the lessons, pointing his failures. This helped the teachers to teach better. In this way, giving the power of assessment to the boys will greatly improve the qualities of teachers. I suggest the minister may experiment on this and see how far it will be practicable.

We are now talking about autonomous colleges. That is a very good idea. In ordinary colleges we are concentrating only on coaching the students for a particular examination. We do not give them an all-round education. In an autonomous college, we can definitely give all-round education to the pupils and maintain high standards. The minister may make experiments by starting one autonomous college in each State controlled by the Government and another autonomius college run by an eminent educationists, study their working for a few years and implement the scheme on a larger scale if the experiment proves successful.

With these words, I support the motion moved by the hon. minister.

श्री पी० गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) : जनाब सदन मोहतरिम, आज तक हमारे मुल्क में जिस तरीके से तालीम को रखा गया है, वह एक तखती मश्क बन गई है। इस से मुल्क के निजाम-ए-तालीम पर बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ा है। हमारी एक मुकरर नेशनल पालिसी निजाम-ए-तालीम के बारे में होनी चाहिए जिस में ,अव्वली तरजीहदेही तालीम पर होनी चाहिये। इस सब बातों का ख्याल रखते हुए मेरी यह राय है कि तालीम को सैन्ट्रल सबजेक्ट बनाना चाहिए या कम से कम उस को कान्करेन्ट लिस्ट में रखा जाए और यह जो तालीमी सालहत हों, वे तहतानवी और दस्तानवी जमायतों से शुरु हों। मोजूदा तरीका-ए-तालीम और निसाब बिलकुल नामुनासिब हैं। आज जो बेढंगे तरीके से आला तालीम में तोसीय की गई हैं वह नामोजू है और बेमाइने है। आज के निसाब में बच्चों की तवानाई सर्फ हुई और इस से कारामद नतायज बरामद नहीं हुए हैं। इससे बच्चों में बैचेनी, नाउम्मीदी और यहां तक कि इनडिसिप्लिन की हद हो गई। आप को याद होगा कि हैदराबाद में एक मकौला था कि "पढ़ोगे लिखोगे तो होगे नवाब, खेलोगे कूदोगे तो होगे खराब।" आजकल के बच्चों ने इस का उल्टा कर दिया और वे कहते हैं "पढ़ोंगे, लिखोगे तो होगे खराब, खेलोगे, कूदोगे तो होगे नवाब"।

तरीका-ए-तालीम को चाहिए कि इस में फौरी तब्दीली हो और वह समाजी हालात के मुताबिक हो । तालीम माइनेखेज हो और रोजमर्रा की जिन्दगी से ताल्लुक रखे । बच्चों में डिसिप्लिन होना अजहद जरुरी है । प्रोफेसर सहाब को मालूम होगा कि हम उस्मानिया के स्टूडेंट रहे हैं और उस वक्त वहां पर बाल बनाने से ले कर शेरवानी की गुनियों तक की निगरानी होती थी मगर आज के दौर में हम देखते हैं कि मर्द और औरत में तमीज नही होती है । बाल बनाने के और लिबास के पहनने के बारे में फौरी पाबन्दी आयद होनी चाहिए और डिसिप्लिन रहना चाहिए । कालेज के लेवल पर, यूनिवर्सिटी के लेवल पर और स्कूल के लेवल पर यूनिफार्म तरीके के बाल रखे जाएं और कपड़े रखे जायें ।

बाज दोस्तों ने यह कहा है कि यहां पर पब्लिक स्कूल और दूसरे जो ऐसे लगजूरियस स्कूल हैं उन को बन्द कर देना चाहिए । यह रुझान बहुत गलत है, चैयरमैन साहब । हम को चाहिए कि उन के स्टेन्टर्ड को हम दूसरे स्कूलो तक ले जाए न कि जो अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, उन को बन्द कर दिया जाए ।

इस के साथ साथ में यह कहूंगा कि तालीम का जो तरीका है, उस से तो सिर्फ बेरोजगार ग्रैजुएट्स ही पैदा होते हैं और वह एक तरह से ऐसे लोगों को बनाने की मशीन है इसलिए मै कहुंगा कि वास्तनवी तालीम के बाद सनअती तालोम की तरफ हम मुतवज्जह हो और मुदरसीन हर बच्चे की तरफ तवज्जह देते हुए यह पता रखे कि इस का रुझान किस तरफ है । वास्तनवी तालीम के बाद बच्चे की तवज्जह उसी तरफ मोड़ दी जाए और एग्रीकलचर डिप्लोमा कोर्स हों, मिकैनीकल कोर्स हों, मोटर वाइंडिंग और इलैक्ट्रिकल्स के डिप्लोमा कोर्स हो । ऐसे कोर्सों मे उन को लाया जाए कि जिस से वे रोजमर्रा की जिन्दगी मे कामयाब साबित हों।

अब रही बात स्पोर्टस वगैरह की । इस में बच्चो की दिलचस्पी बहुत कम हो रही है। इस तरफ आ.की ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारा 58 करोड़ का देश एक भी गोल्ड मैडल नहीं ला पाता इन्टरनेशनल गैम्स से । इस पर खसूसी तौर पर मिनिस्टर साहब ध्यान दें क्योंकि खेलकूदों से न सिर्फ सेहत अच्छी होती है बल्कि इस से और दूसरे भी फ़वायद हैं । अगर बच्चों को इस तरफ न मोड़ा जाए, उनका ध्यान इस तरफ न किया जाए तो वे सियासत में हिस्सा लेंगे और एजीटेंशज और तोड़फोड़ करेंगे । मेरी राय है कि बच्चों को यूनिगंज और सियासी चीजों में जाने से रोका जाए और उनको सियासत में दखल न देने दिया जाए । वर्ना तेलेंगाना, आंध्र, बिहार, गुजरात में जो एजीटेंशंज हुइ थी और उन मे नुकसान हुआ था उस तरह से फिर एजीटेंशंज हो सकती है और उन से जो नुकसान होगा उसका आप अंदाजा नही कर पायेंगे और आने वाली नसलों पर इसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ेगा ।

अब जो आंध्र मे और हैदराबाद मे खासतौर पर तीन साल से इम्तहानात होते हैं सालाना उनके बारे मे मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । ये इम्तहानात पद्रह और बीस मई के आसपास होते हैं । जब आबोहवा बहुत गर्म होती है । उस वक्त इम्तहान रखना स्टेडेंट्स के साथ जुल्म करना है। ऐसा यहां पिछले तीन साल से होता आ रहा है। पहले अप्रैल खत्म होने से पहले ये हो जाया करते थे। मैं चाहता हूं कि मई में न रख कर इनको अप्रैल में रखा जाना चाहिए ।

श्री मोहन रेड्डी वाइस चांसलर उस्मानिया यूनिवर्सिटी मुबारिकबाद के मुस्तहिक हैं कि उन्होंने स्टुडेंट्स में जो अनरैस्ट थी उसको खत्म किया नार्मेलसी रैस्टोर की है ।

[श्री पी० गंगा रेड्डी]

मैं चाहूंगा कि आप कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग स्टुडेंट्स के लिए और कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी सर्विस एक उम्र तक लोगों के लिए लागू करें । रूस में ऐसा है कि हालिडेंज में स्टुडेंट्स से काम लिया जाता है और उनको इसकी बेजिज दी जाती है । यहां भी उन से काम लिया जा सकता है । इससे कोमी यकजहती भी होगी और मुल्क का डिवेलेमेंट भी हो सकेगा ।

अब मैं सदरसीन के बारे में, टीचर्ज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । जब घोड़े की किस्मत खराब होती है तो उसको तांगें के साथ जोत दिया जाता है । इसी तरह से उस आदमी की किस्मत खराब होती है तो उसको टीचर बन जाना पड़ता है । जब उसकी कोई और जगह नोकरी नहीं मिलती तो वह टीचर आ कर बन जाता है । अब ऐसे लोग जब टीचर बनेंगे तो वे बच्चों को क्या पढाऐंगे, यह आप को सोचना चाहिए । इस वास्ते आप को देखना चाहिए कि टेलिटिड लोग टीचिंग प्रोफेशन में आएं ।

साइंटिफिक रिसर्च के काम के लिए और किताबें लिखने के लिए आपने एड देने का फैसला किया है यह जो एक कदम आपने उठाया है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं । यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है । मुहतरिम मैम्बर डाक्टर के राव बैनलकुबामी फ़ील्ड में माने हुए इंजीनियर हैं । वह कुछ किताबें लिख रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको असिस्टेंस देने के बारे में सोचा जाए । उनको स्टैनो दिया जाए ताकि वे हाथ से न लिखें । इस उम्र में हाथ से लिखना बहुत मुश्किल है । केलम से वे लिखते रहे तो इस उम्र में जितना उनके पास इल्म है वह शायद बाहर न आ पाए और हो सकता है कि वह इल्म उनके साथ ही चला जाए । उनके इल्म से फायदा उठाया जाना चाहिए । और जो भी असिस्टेंस हो सकती है वह उनको आप की तरफ़ से दी जानी चाहिए ।

यू०जी०सी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा एड रूरल कालेजों को देनी चाहिए । उनकी तरफ़ उनको ज्यादा नवज्जह देनी चाहिए । सूबाई इदारों को भी आपको ज्यादा मदद देनी चाहिए ।

अब मैं उर्दू जुबान के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं ? उर्दू एक कौमी जुबान है किसी खास कौम की जुबान नहीं है । यह हिन्दुस्तान की जुबान है । इसके बारे में आप गफलत न बरतें । अश्क शोरी से काम नहीं चलेगा । इसके बारे में मैं एक शेर अर्ज करना चाहता हूं :

हमने माना कि तगाफुल न करोगे लेकिन
जलकर खाक हो जायेंगे तुम को खबर होने तक ।

हैदराबाद में एक सैंट्रल उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का वादा किया गया है । बिल भी बनाया गया था और पास भी हो गया था । काम भी वहां शुरु हुआ है लेकिन प्रोग्रेस तेज नहीं है । ढीली है । वह तेज होनी चाहिए ।

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not repeating the points which were made by my friend Shri Chandrappan. I fully endorse them and I agree that today what we really need is the re-orientation of our educational system. It is not only the Universities but I think the Education Minister should also think about really re-orienting our educational system from bottom to the top *i.e.* from primary education to the university education.

It is said that education should be job-oriented. But let not these universities be manufacturing only graduates and what not and ultimately not being useful to the country as we see the problem of Doctors who are running to America. It is not only that they should be well educated but they should be educated in such a manner that they must feel that they owe something to this country. That is very necessary. I do not think I must press very much on this point because the disturbances which existed and the chaos which existed among the student community for the last six

months, have made us quite serious that we should take note of this community and pay some more attention to their education. This being a women's year, I would certainly like to know what you are thinking about it. But if you just say that you are giving equal status and lament that there is so much of illiteracy among girls, I would say: "Thank you for it" *Interruptions*) If you go to the villages, you will find that parents are really reluctant to send the girls to the school. I have seen a case where a person running a school and a hostel, provides everything to the girls, and the parents do not pay a single farthing to him. But the parents feel that they are obliging that person by sending the girls to the school. At least during this women's year, we should have made it a point to open a few women's colleges, schools and hostels in major districts in the country I can speak of Maharashtra from where I come. While planning for the constitution of the various universities, are you thinking of bringing about uniformity in this matter? There are various *viduapeeths*, colleges and universities; and as some Members pointed out, there can be a college in a few rooms with a few benches and a board. It can be called a college. I do not know why such colleges should be there: and how they can function. We should pay attention to ensure that these institutions are democratized to a greater extent and that the teachers professors and the students also get representation in running them. I will cite an example. I had been to Kolhapur. There is one Mouni Vidyapeeth and it has become a scandalous *vidyapeeth* in that city. It is quite a big one, having a few lakhs of rupees; and the Central Government is also giving it a grant worth Rs 2 lakhs; and the Maharashtra Government is also giving a grant. It has become the private property of one V. P. Patil and Mulgaonkar. It was learnt that a student was murdered in the college. I had sent a telegram to the Education Minister, saying that there should be a thorough investigation into the whole affair. The chairman asked the professors, servants and peons in the college to give a donation of Rs. 1 lakh. One Mr. Mulgaonkar who is connected with G. D. Mulgaonkar has managed to keep his own body-guard in the college for years together; and this bodyguard murdered one student. How is it allowed? There was no politics in it whatsoever. Every party was serious abut this murder; and the Central Government has not moved into it How can such *vidyapeeths* run and how can such people be kept? And there is no representation for the professors there. There were certain very good educationists connected with this Mouni Vidyapeeth and eventually. they were thrown out.

17 hrs.

Mr. Chitra Naik and so many other educationists of Maharashtra who were in this Vidyapeeth have been thrown out and this V. T. Patil, who I am told was once upon a time a Member of this House, has managed to swindle money like anything. Today professors in this VBidyapeeth are not getting their salaries just because this man does not pay them. Why can't you make an enquiry into this? That is why I would press again that there should be a common constitution for all these universities so that teachers professors and students get proper representation in them, so that students also can put up their problems regarding the manner in which they are taught etc. The books prescribed by these schools and colleges are also not common. Somebody prescribes some book, somebody else prescribes some other book. Why can't you have a common system of prescribing books in colleges throughout the country? The languages may vary, but you should lay down how they should be

[Smt. Roza Deshpande]

taught the history of this country. I know a convent school where the history of your own country is distorted. They do not know what is right to property, what is socialism, they do not know anything. They teach as they like and as they please. Why can't we have a common system of giving proper teaching in history and politics to the students, so that you can depend upon the future generation and no J.P. and no R.S.S. can spoil them any longer.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): While I am appreciative of the performance of the U.G.C. as is evident from the Report which is before us, I would like to make certain observations.

Education is a State subject, it is known to everybody, but the UGC has to regulate and improve the standard of education, particularly university education. Unless there is effective control and power, how it can be done is not intelligible to a man like me. Therefore, I would like to suggest that the Education Minister should think about giving more power and more coordinating functions to the UGC so that it can function effectively.

The Education Minister can perform this in two ways. One is with folded hands, that is through the Central Advisory Board of Education, and the other is by tightening the purse strings of the UGC. In certain cases the UGC may not release grants and in this way they may exercise a certain control, but this is not the proper way. There should be a more comprehensive way of regulating and improving the standard of university education.

It is not within the scope of the discussion to go over the entire gamut of the Education Ministry. Therefore, I am not touching other points, but I must say that without primary or secondary education properly attended to, no UGC can improve university education. Therefore, education should be viewed as a whole, as an integrated process from primary to university education.

There is haphazard or mushroom growth of colleges as has been pointed out by the previous speakers, but neither the Union Education Minister nor the UGC has control over it. It is entirely left to the State Government and the State education authorities. Therefore, after the growth of these colleges and, to some extent, universities, the UGC has to only distribute grants, and with their limited resources they cannot improve the standard of education, they cannot properly furnish them, they cannot properly equip them. Therefore, everything should be planned and controlled in a proper way. I would like to say that there should be proper family planning in this respect also.

The UGC has admitted that too much emphasis on research and publication has hampered proper growth and improvement of teaching because to a certain extent research becomes stereotype. A particular student enrols himself as a research scholar and he finishes certain work and publishes certain books. He has no knowledge of the allied or ancillary subjects. In some of the foreign universities I have seen that a research student has to attend certain classes of the allied subjects. Such things may be considered here.

So far neither the Education Ministry nor the UGC has published anything on the subjects on which investigation and research are carried on by the different scholars in different universities. It is mentioned here that this task has been recently entrusted to the M. S. Baroda University with a grant of Rs. 10,000. This is quite inadequate. I would therefore like to suggest that the UGC itself should take up this task because it will enlighten the research scholar and widen his scope. Therefore, I

would like to suggest that there should be a descriptive catalogue on this subject.

There are libraries in different universities and grants have been given, but there is no specialised library where books in world famous languages are available. There are a dozen languages in the world in which very good publications are available. There are people who are well versed in those languages, but they are not in a position to find out any book in any university. If I want to read a good book in Spanish, it will be very difficult for me to find it. Therefore, I would like to suggest that there should be certain universities which possess good literary publications from all over the world.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यू०जी०सी० की 1972-73 की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है। आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा का बहुत ज्यादा प्रसार हो गया है। 1947 में जहां हमारे पूरे देश में 20 यूनिवर्सिटी थीं, वहां आज 83 यूनिवर्सिटी हैं और इसके अलावा 9–10 ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं जो डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज कहलाती हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त हजारों डिग्री कालेज हैं, जो वही शिक्षा देते हैं जो यूनिवर्सिटीज में दी जाती है।

आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा का जो चित्र हमारे सामने है, वह कोई अच्छा नहीं है। हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज में राजनीति का बोलबाला है। उदाहरण के लिए लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी में जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की यूनिवर्सिटी है, एक गज जगह भी छत पर या दिवार पर नहीं मिलेगी जिस पर कोई स्लोगन न लिखा हो। यूनिवर्सिटीज में मर्डर हो रहे हैं। थोड़े दिन पहले कानपुर में विद्यार्थियों ने वाइस-चांसलर का इसलिए घेराव किया कि उन्हें बिना इम्तहान दिये पास किया जाये। इतना ही नहीं, जब वे इम्तेहान में बैठते हैं तो नकलें होती हैं, वे पिस्तौल और खंजर लेकर बैठते हैं और किसी की हिम्मत नहीं है कि उनको रोके। कहीं चैन-स्नेचिंग हो रहा है और कहीं बिना टिकट यात्रा हो रही है। यह चित्र बताता है कि हमारे देश का स्टूडेंट किस तरफ जा रहा है?

जब से विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन में आर० एस०एस० का प्रवेश हुआ है, तब से यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है। हम भी किसी समय स्टूडेंट थे, तब यूनिवर्सिटीज का वातावरण अच्छा होता था और बहुत अच्छी पढ़ाई होती थी। हम लोग भी आन्दोलन करते थे, जेल में जाते थे और फिर वापिस आकर पढ़ते थे। लेकिन इस तरह की बातें उस समय नहीं होती थीं।

मेरे ख्याल में इसका एक इलाज यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज में सिलैक्टिव एडमिशन किया जाए, केवल फर्स्ट क्लास लड़कों को ही लिया जाए। बहुत से दादा टाइप के स्टूडेंट्स होते हैं। एक सब्जेक्ट में पास करने के बाद पार्टियां उनका पैसा देती हैं और वे फिर नाम लिखाकर स्टूडेंट बनकर बैठे रहते हैं और यूनियन का इलैक्शन लड़ते रहते हैं।

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि कम से कम 10–15 साल के लिए यह कायदा बना दिया जाए कि यूनिवर्सिटीज में यूनियनें संगठित नहीं की जायेंगी। आज जो खुराफात हो रही हैं, वे इससे बन्द हो जायेंग और स्टूडेंट्स अच्छी तरह से पढ़ाई कर सकेंगे। मैं आपको एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं कि यूनियनों के पास जो लाखों रुपये होते हैं, किस तरह से उनका दुरुपयोग होता है। लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी की यूनियन की तरफ से 2, 3 स्टूडेंट्स प्राइम मिनिस्टर को किसी फंक्शन में इन्वाइट करने के लिए आये। प्राइम मिनिस्टर उस फंक्शन में नहीं गईं। लेकिन यह मालूम नहीं कि वे लोग प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

कभी भी था नहीं। उन को स्टूडेंट्स की खर्जा 1300 रुपये यूनियन के रजिस्टर में दिखाया गया है। इस तरह पैसे का दुरुपयोग कर के गन्दी पालिटिक्स की जाती है। इसलिए जैसा कि मैंने सुझाव दिया हैं, एक तो यूनिवर्सिटीज में सिलेक्टिव एडमिशन किया जाये और दूसरे कम से कम 15 साल के लिए यूनियन बनाने पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाए।

बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यद्यपि एजुकेशन नेशन-बिल्डिंग का एक आइटम है, लेकिन आज वह नेशन को डैस्ट्राय करने वाला साबित हो रहा है। जब से इमरजेंसी आई है, मैं उस समय की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, बल्कि उससे पहले जो स्थिति थी, मैं उसका जिक्र कर रहा हूं। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर यू०जी० सी० को कांस्टीट्यूशन के अन्तर्गत पावर नहीं है, तो उसको कुछ और पावर दे दी जाए, ताकि वह समय समय पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डायरेक्शन दे सके कि एजुकेशन को किस तरफ़ ले जाना है।

मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि जब श्री छागला एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर थे, तो उन्होंने हरेक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखा था कि यूनिवर्सिटी एजूकेशन को सैंटर के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाये। लेकिन केवल पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने इसका जवाब दिया था, और किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने जवाब नहीं दिया था। यू०पी० और बिहार में स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं। वहां वाइस-चांसलर का पद एक अच्छा पद है। बंगला मिलता है, कार मिलती है और ढाई-तीन हजार रुपये वेतन भी मिलता है। हम देखते हैं कि स्टेट्स के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर अपने कुछ दोस्तों को रि-हैबिलीटेट करने के लिए यह पद दे देते हैं। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन को सेंटर के सुपुर्द करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो उसको कान्करैंट लिस्ट में रख दिया जाये।

यू०जी०सी० डिग्री कालेजेज को, हास्टल बिल्डिंग और लाइब्रेरी वगैरा के लिए करोड़ों रुपया डिस्बर्स करता है, लेकिन यू०जी०सी०के पास ऐसी कोई एजेंसी नहीं है जो देखे कि डिग्री कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटीज को जो रकम दी गई है वह प्रापरली यूटिलाइज हुई है या नहीं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि यू०जी०सी० में एक सैल या स्क्वेड बना दिया जाये, जो देखे कि यू०जी०सी० का जो रुपया किसी डिग्री कालेज के पास गया है वह इस्तेमाल हुआ है या नहीं? अगर वह इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है, या उसमें एम्बेंजलमेंट हुआ है तो 2 4 मैनेजर्स के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करने से यह मामला सुलझ सकता है।

यू०जी०सी० में 12 मैम्बर होने हैं। गवर्नमेंट में भी बहुत से मिनिस्टर होते हैं और सब के डिपार्टमेंट बंटे रहते हैं। इसी तरह से अगर यू०जी०सी के 12 मेम्बरों में काम का बटवारा कर दिया जाये और वे अलग अलग सबजैक्ट्स डील करें तो यू०जी०सी० का काम और स्मूथली चलेगा।

हमारे देश में बहुत से रुरल डिग्री कालेजेज भी है। जिस जिले से मैं आता हूं वहां 8,10 ऐसे कालेज है। जैसा कि इस सदन में कहा गया है, उन कालेजों में पढ़ाई का स्टेंडर्ड कुछ घटिया किस्म का है। आज अच्छे-अच्छे प्राफ़ेसर गांव में जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, क्योंकि वहां उन्हें रहने की जगह नहीं मिलती है, बाजार नहीं मिलता है, वे फ़ैसिलिटीज नहीं मिलती हैं जो कि अर्बन एरियाज में उपलब्ध होती हैं। वहां का एजूकेशन अच्छा हो इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि यू०जी०सी० प्रायर्टी बेसिस पर देहात के डीग्री कालेजेज को होस्टल और स्टाफ़ क्वार्टर्स के लिए काफ़ी मदद दे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच): सभापति महोदय, देश में जो आपात-कालीन

स्थिति लागू की गई है, उस से शिक्षा मंत्रालय को खास तौर से यह बड़ा सुअवसर मिला है कि वह देश में शिक्षा का सुधार करे। आजकल वह सीजन चल रहा है, जबकि शिक्षा मंत्री को सरदर्द होने लगता था। लेकिन आज यूनिवर्सिटी के कैम्पस में बिल्कुल शांति और सुव्यवस्था है। वही विद्यार्थी हैं और वही अध्यापक हैं, लेकिन उन को यह मालूम हो गया है कि अब देश में सफेदपोश होने के नाते गुंडागर्दी नहीं चल सकेगी। जब देश के बड़े बड़े नेता गैर-जिम्मेदार तरीके से बदअमनी फैलाने के लिए तैयार है, तब विद्यार्थियों से यह उम्मीद नहीं करनी चाहिए कि वे शांति और सुव्यवस्थित ढग से पढ़ाई करेंगे और उन लोगों के हाथ की कठपुतली नहीं बन जायेंगे।

राष्ट्रीय स्वयमेवक सघ से संबंधित जो प्रोफेसर नालीमो इदारा में काम करते हैं, और गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए है, उन के बारे में सरकार का आगे क्या प्रोग्राम है? एक शिक्षा संस्था से मैं भी सम्बन्धित हू। वहा के एक प्रोफेसर साहब गिरफ्तार हो कर जेल में है। मैंने उन को मुअत्तिल कर दिया है। सरकार ने अभी तक एजूकेशन कोड में ऐसी कोई तब्दीली नहीं की है, जिस की बिना पर मैं उन को सजा दे कर फौरन बर्खास्त कर दू। मैं चाहता हू कि मंत्री महोदय हर जगह एजुकेशन कोड में यह तरमीम करायें कि राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ, जो देश की प्रगति के लिए बाधक तत्व है, असामाजिक तत्व है, से सबधित जो शिक्षक गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए है, उन को शिक्षा संस्थाओ से हमेशा के लिए अलग किया जाये। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम तन्खवाह भी देते रहें और वे न पढ़ायें, और जब वे छूट कर आयें, तो फिर वही जहर फैलायें। हम इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय का डायरेक्शन चाहते हैं।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि जो यह आजकल दौर चल रहा है कि प्रैक्टिकल टैस्टस इटर्नल होने चाहिए, मैं इस का कायल नहीं हूं। विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर निहित स्वार्थों के लोग इतने घर गए हैं कि जो उन की सब्जी ले आता है, जो प्रोफेसर को होटल में ले जा कर खाना खिला देता है या जो और बहुत सी ऐसे गन्द गन्दी चीजों के करने कराने में सहायक रहता है उस के मार्क्स बढ़ा देते हैं। इसलिए ट्यूटोरियल और इंटनल एग्जामिनेशन जो कालेजेज और विश्व विद्यालयों में होते हैं उन से मेरिटोरियस छात्रों को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। मैं इस बात पर जोर दूंगा कि ये इम्तहान लेने वाले लोग हमेशा बाहर से आयें, वहां के लोग उस के लिए न रखें जायें, नहीं तो कोई चीज ठीक तरह से चल नहीं सकती।

दूसरी बात बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे मे कहना चाहता हूं। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी से बहुत से कालेजेज शहर में है उनसे संबंधित हैं। उन के अध्यापकों का जो वेतन मान दिया जाता है वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का वेतन मान है। सेंटर का वेतन मान उन को नही दिया जाता और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो नया वेतन मान विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सिफारिशों के हिसाब से दिया है वह भी उन को नहीं दिया जाता है। इस तरह से एक द्वद वहा पैदा हो गया है। उस मे न सेंटर का वेतन मान उन को मिलता है और न उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो और कालेजों में दिया है वह उन को मिलता है। यह द्वंद्व समाप्त होना चाहिए। इस के अतिरिक्त मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में जो एक गढ़ था राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ का जिस के बारे में तमाम मुकदमेंबाजी हो रही थी, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस आपात-कालीन परिस्थिति का पूर्ण रूपेण लाभ उठा कर हमेशा के लिए इस तत्व को वहां से निकाल दें।

अंत में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप के मंत्रालय ने और विश्व-विद्यालय

[श्री बा० प्र० शुक्ल]

अनुदान आयोग ने उच्च शिक्षा को ठीक प्रकार से चलाने में काफी काम किया है। लेकिन आप की मजबूरियां केवल आप के विभाग की ही नहीं थीं। जब सारे देश मे यह कुव्यवस्था फैली हुई थी जिस में कारखाने तोड़े जा रहे थे, बसें तोड़ी जा रही थी तो उस में शिक्षा मंत्रालय क्या करता ? क्या वहां फौज भेज देता ?

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनु) . सभापति महोदय, विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे सर्वोच्च सस्था होनी चाहिए। हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हम उस को सर्वोच्च सस्था नही बना पाए है। कुछ तो उस में कानूनी खामिया है जिन की वजह से वह नही बन पाया और कुछ विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की कमियां है कि जो उस को अधिकार दिए गए है उन का पूरी तरह उपयोग वह नही कर पाया है। इसलिए हम यह चाहते है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र मे विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग एक सर्वोच्च संस्था बने ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि 1972–73 की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने क्यो डिस्कशन के लिए है ? मै निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि 1970–71 की हो, या 67–68 की रिपोर्ट हो, वह आज हम डिस्कस कर सकते हैं, सब मे वही एक रिपोर्ट आएगी कि कितनो को ग्राट दी, कितनी सस्था बढ़ गई, कितने लड़के बढ गए। इस के अलावा, और कोई नई दिशा देने की स्थिति मे अनुदान आयोग नही है। इस समय एक यह जो अवसर मिला है पार्लियामेट को इसे डिस्कस करने का यह बहुत अच्छा है। इस तरह से शिक्षा के संबध मे बातचीत करने का एक मौका हमें मिला है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग सिर्फ अनुदान देने का ही काम अपने ऊपर न रखे, इस के और भी अधिकार हैं उन का प्रयोग यह करे। शिक्षा का विस्तार देश में कैसे और कहां हो, पिछड़े इलाकों में, देहात के इलाकों में, गरीब लोगों के लिए भी शिक्षा की सुविधा हो, इस की व्यवस्था भी विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग करे। आज शहरो के अंदर कालेजों और विश्व-विद्यालयों मे जो लोग आ सकते हैं अपने साधनों की वजह से उन्हीं को उच्च शिक्षा मिल सकती है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो शहरों मे नह आ सकते हैं उन के लिए भी हम शिक्षा का इंतजाम करें तब तो एक सर्वांगीण विकास देश का हो सकता है वरना कुछ लोग जिन की मोनोपली आज तक चली आई है उन्ही की मोनोपली चलती चली जाएगी और पिछड़े इलाकों का विकास नही हो सकेगा। इसे इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिस से देश के पिछड़े हुए इलाको के लोग भी इस को अपनी सस्था समझ सकें। आज देहातो के अदर कितनी यूनिवर्सिटीज और कालेजेज खोले गए है ? यदि कही कोई कालेज खोला भी गया है तो न वहा होस्टल की सुविधा है न क्वार्टर्स की न और किसी तरह की और न ही उन को उतना अनुदान ही मिलता है। आप देखे कि स्विमिंग पूल्स और साइकिल स्टैंड का जितना भी अनुदान दिया है वह उन कालेजो को दिया है जो बडे बडे शहरो मे है। आप सारा नक्शा उठा कर देख लीजिए। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि रूरल एरिया की तरफ भी यह अनुदान आयोग ध्यान दे।

एक बात जो मैंने शुरू मे कही थी कि यह आयोग कुछ तो कानूनी खामियों की वजह से और कुछ उस को दिए गए अधिकारों का उपयोग न करने की वजह से असफल रहा है, उस संबंध में मैं एक उदाहरण डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज का पेश करना चाहता हूं। पिछले चार साल से यह मैं पेश करता रहा हूं और आज भी पेश करना चाहूंगा। आज से दो साल पहले शिक्षा

मंत्री ने कहा था कि इस की जांच वह करवायेंगे लेकिन आज तक जांच नहीं करा पाए। क्या उन की असमर्थता है यह वह बतायेंगे या अब तक नहीं कर पाए हैं तो आइन्दा करेंगे।

विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने दो प्रकार की यूनिवर्सिटियां मानी हैं। उसमें एक श्रेणी है डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी की। आज बिरला बन्धुओं की इस देश में और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में धन कमाने की अलग अलग फैक्ट्रियां हैं। वह उन फैक्ट्रियों से धन कमाते हैं, उन में प्रोडक्शन करते हैं, उस पर हम कंट्रोल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। लेकिन यह भारत सरकार और भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्रालय का अनुदान आयोग कृपा कर शिक्षा को तो उन्हें इस का माध्यम न बनाने दे। हमारे जिले के अंदर बिरला इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेकनोलाजी एंड साइंस है। यह धन कमाने का और टैक्स ईवेजन करने का सब से बड़ा माध्यम बन गया है। यहां के टीचरों की स्थिति आप देखिए। इस प्रकार की दयनीय स्थिति में समझता हूं कि किसी भी यूनिवर्सिटी के टीचर की नहीं होगी। वहां पर 198 जो फैकल्टी के मेम्बर्स हैं उन में 94 टेम्पोरेरी हैं और दस दस साल से टेम्पोरेरी चले आ रहे हैं। यह टेम्पोरेरी का परसेंटेज 69 से 77 परसेंट था जो 1974 में 50 परसेंट और बढ़ गया है। इसी तरह से प्रोमोशन ऐडहाक बेसिस पर अपनी मर्जी से करते है और किसी भी डीन को अपनी मर्जी हुई तो डीन रखा नहीं तो जिसने थोड़ा बहुत भी आवाज नेगेटिव में उठाई उन को हटा दिया। जिस के बारे में मैं ने लिखित भी दिया है और कहा भी है लेकिन न शिक्षा मंत्रालय और न ही यू जी सी कुछ कर पा रहा है। इसी तरह जिस किसी भी प्रोफेसर को मर्जी हुई विदेशों में भेज दिया या जाने की इजाजत दी और इजाजत देने के बाद देखा कि यह हमारी मर्जी के मुताबिक नहीं चल रहा है तो उस का कैंसिल कर दिया। इसी तरह दूसरे देशों का पी एल 480 का बहुत सा रुपया इन को मिला है और भारत सरकार ने भी इन को रुपया दिया है, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने भी रुपया दिया है। मैं दो मिनट में एक नक्शा आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। आज सब से ज्यादा हमारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं के सामने फाइनेंस की डिफिकल्टी आती है। हम देखते हैं कि कितने ही कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटीयों के पास रुपया नहीं है कि वह अपने यहां रिसर्च कर सकें, अच्छी बिल्डिंगें बनवा सकें या और दूसरे शिक्षा के काम कर सकें। लेकिन बिरला का पिलानी का जो इंस्टीट्यूट है इस का एक थोड़ा सा नक्शा आप देखिए। बिरला बन्धुओं की जो इस तरह की संस्थायें हैं उन को ये फंड्स डोनेट करते हैं और वह बिलकुल टैक्स फ्री है। इसी पार्लियामेंट में 21-12-73 को अन-स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन नं० 604 के जवाब में बताया गया है कि ग्वालियर रेयान, बिरला कंसल्टेंट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमिनियम, सेनचुरी स्पिनिंग, पिलानी इवेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन, जियाजी राव इन सब ने इस संस्था को किसी ने 20 हजार, किसी ने एक लाख, किसी ने 20 लाख किसी किस ने 5 लाख इस तरह से फंड्स डोनेट किए हैं और मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि :

"Each of the following amounts has been or will be allowed as deduction in computing the income of the payer and, therefore, will be completely exempted from tax."

इस प्रकार का टैक्स फ्री रुपया इन को मिलता है। लेकिन ये इस पे टैक्स इवेजन करते हैं और उस का खर्चा कम करते है। 1970–71 में इस का बजट एस्टीमेट 81 लाख 28 हजार का था जिस के अगेंस्ट 64.82 लाख खर्च किया है; 1971–72 में इस का बजट एस्टीमेट 77 लाख था जिसमें

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

62 लाख खर्च किया है। 72-73 में 83.11 लाख एस्टीमेट था। उस के अगेंस्ट 66.27 लाख खर्च किया है। इस तरह यह सब रुपया बचाते जा रहे हैं और इसके बाद भी यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन की मेहरबानी देखिए, इन्होंने भी अपने यहां से इन को ग्रान्ट्स दी हैं। उस में जो फिगर्स यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की इस रिपोर्ट में पेश हुई हैं—इंस्टीट्यूशंस डीम्ड टु बी यूनिवर्सिटीज की उस में यह बिरला इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलाजी ऐंड साइंस टाप पर है इस देश में सिवाय एक इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंस के।

उन्होंने सन 1969-70 में इस इंस्टीचूशन को दस लाख सड़सठ हजार-एक सौ उन्नतीस रुपया दिया। इसी तरह से 1970-71 में 10,72 हजार रुपया दिया फिर 1971-72 में 13 लाख रुपया दिया और 1972-73 में 11 लाख 97 हजार 166 रुपया दिया है। कोई भी ऐसी डीम्ड यूनीवर्सिटी की संस्था नहीं है जिस को इतना रुपया दिया गया हो। किसी को एक लाख रुपया दिया गया, किसी को पचास हजार भी दिया गया है। कहावत है—मरे हुए को भरते हैं और खाली को अलग धरते हैं। यही यू० जी० सी० का रवैया है कि जिनको धन की आवश्यकता है उन को तो देते नहीं, दूसरों को देते हैं।

इसी तरह से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं—यह संस्था जिस के बारे में मैंने पहले निवेदन किया, उस के अलावा हर साल अलग अलग इंस्टीचूशन्ज का रिसर्च के नाम से रुपया देते हैं और रिसर्च के नाम से जो रुपया दिया जाता है उस में से बहुत बड़ा धन वह बचा कर रखते हैं। कोई भी उस में से खर्चा नहीं करता। इस पर पार्लियामेंट में पहले डिस्कशन हो चुका है और आइन्दा भी डिस्कशन होगा। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—उस पर पूरा कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिए। यू० जी० सी० और भारत सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्रालय को इस के अन्दर प्रतिनिधि भेजने का अधिकार है और वह प्रतिनिधि जहां से भी शिकायतें आयें, उन के बारे में जांच करने का अधिकार रखता है। वह फण्ड की जांच कर सकता है कि कहां से रुपया आता है, किस तरह से खर्च होता है और टीचर्स की क्या स्थिति है। इंस्टीचूशन के रूल 32 में प्रावधान है कि भारत का शिक्षा मंत्रालय जांच करा सकता है, अपना प्रतिनिधि भेज सकता है, लेकिन उस रूल को अमेण्ड कर दिया गया है और भारत सरकार ने उस पर अपनी स्वीकृति भी दे दी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस की जांच कराई जाय, यू० जी० सी० और भारत सरकार इस की जांच करवायें ताकि शिक्षकों के साथ न्याय हो सके और हमारा टैक्स का जो रुपया है, जो पब्लिक मनी है, वह सेफ हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members for the keen interest that they have taken in the affairs of higher education, in the affairs of education in general and in the affairs of the University Grants Commission. I would have very much liked to deal with each point which has been raised by hon. Members, because the points that have been raised are all extremely valuable, but, Sir, the time at my disposal is limited, and, therefore, if there in some point to which I am unable to make a reference, I hope that forbearance will be shown by my hon. friends, as usual; it is not that I will not give my fullest consideration to the points if I am unable to mention them here.

First of all, I would like to express my gratiude to many hon. friends, who

have paid a tribute to the Vice-Chairman, Members and the officers of University Grants Commission and I would like to join them in paying this tribute myself. I think that they have done a very noble job within the constraints of the extremely limited resources that we—here, Sir, I am not referring only to the Government, but this hon. House—were able to place at the disposal of the University Grants Commission, as would be clear from the figures and also from the budget which I have no doubt, Members must have studied. I am not particularly worried if an average M.A. student cannot understand the budget, because I myself, when I first came to the House, took two days to understand, how the budget is framed and even now, I do not know, whether I fully understand how the budget mechanism works. However, the hon. members are aware of the fact that because of financial constraints, the funds for the Education Ministry have had to be drastically curtailed. And since the biggest amount that the Education Ministry spends for any organisation is on the University Grants Commission, therefore, these cuts have been the most severe in so far as the University Grants Commission is concerned. Therefore, many of the programmes that should have been taken up and which the Commission wanted to take up could not be taken up and they all had to be postponed.

The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan had indicated that a sum of Rs. 210 crores would be made available to the UGC during the Fifth Plan period. My own personal estimate was that the very minimum that the UGC should have had in accordance with the needs of the country was something like Rs. 250 crores. However, because of the overall financial difficulties, the Commission fixed the amount at Rs. 210 crores. But, because of the very severe financial strains through which the country had passed during the last two years and which are so well known not only to this House but to every citizen of the country, we have been able to give to the University Grants Commission only a fraction of what it should have got if we were to attain the targets of Rs. 210 crores. I hope the situation in the country will improve and we can make up for this loss in a short time. This however, is a very important factor that must be taken into consideration.

At the same time, I would like to say in defence of the government not only at the central level but also at the State level that of the present spending of the Centre and the States together, 26 per cent is on the educational sector. I know no Education Minister should ever even think that the money given to him would be adequate. And in keeping with the traditions of the ancient Brahmins—there are so many of my good friends present here who will bear me out—the Education Minister must always have his begging bowl open because the more you pay, the more the appetite increases and the more we want. And all education needs money and higher education needs more money. Therefore, this is a very severe constraint, but this is a constraint which should be seen in the context of this overall 26 per cent spending on the educational sector and it is not that the Government has ignored the cause of education.

I will take the next very important point of principal which has been raised and there, I would like to make a submission for the consideration of this House. It has been said that we are continuing the old imperialist, colonialist educational system. It has further been said that this country has not evolved a national policy. It has also been said that changes are not taking place in the educational system. While I share which my hon. friends here my impatience at the slowness of the processes of change and while I am second to none in expressing my dissatisfaction with the educational system, there are two or

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three facts which should always be borne in mind. First of all, the changes in the educational system are a continuous process. At any stage if we feel that we are satisfied it means the intellectual stultification of the nation and that is a luxury we can ill afford. We should always and continuously be thinking of the future and, therefore, making such changes in our educational system as would cater to the needs of the future Therefore, the educational reform is a continuous process, which cannot be halted at a point of time, but which has to be carried on all along Therefore, while we are all demanding, and rightly demanding that educational system should keep on responding to the changing situation the changing environment and the changing needs of the country, let us not be oblivious of the fact that a great deal of change has, in fact, taken place and it would be most unfortunate if we were to forget this major change that has taken place in the whole system of education particularly in the system of higher education in the country. To-day, what we need above everything else is to restore to this nation itself confidence so that it can become truly self-reliant. There were forces to which everbody has made a reference, which wanted to erode this confidence of the nation in itself. Therefore, when I am referring to these achievements I am not expressing an undue sense of complacency but I do so only to put the record straight and to show that this country has been moving forward and will move forward with even greater vigour in future.

I am referring firstly to the fact that under the colonialist system the whole education was an education of the elite. To-day, the education has reached the masses and the latest figures show that in the school system there are 100 million children and this a colossal figure. This is more than twice the population of Britain. This is not an ordinary achievement.

I know that there is the problem of drop out. I know that we are intending to give a new direction. The Central Advisory Board of Education has taken a decision. This House itself has taken a decision and formulated what is called the National Policy on Education and that national policy is being implemented subject to such changes as are taking place. But this major change of bringing in 100 million children in this sphere of education is not an ordinary achievement. If you look at the facts by comparing with 1951, you would notice that there were only 26 million children in the school system and in 1975 this is 100 million. If you look at the percentage of enrolment in the age group 6 to 11, it is now 86.2 per cent as compared to 42.6 per cent in the earlier period. If you take the age group 17 to 23, in 1950-51 it was 0.8 per cent. In 1974-75 it has reached the figure of 4.4 per cent.

In terms of literacy percentage, the number of literates has increased between 1961 and 1971 from 105 millions to 160 millions which is an increase of 55 millions in 10 years. Percentage of literacy in 1971 in all age groups leaving aside zero to four is 34 per cent. In the most crucial age group, that is to say 10 to 14 when persons should become literate, it has already reached 50 per cent which means that although the problem of drop out is serious, nevertheless, we should not think that the entire educational system has been wasteful, otherwise in the age group 10 to 14 which is the crucial age group, the literacy percentage would not have reached 50 per cent, and during the last four years, I have no doubt, the percentage must have improved.

In the age group 15 to 24 the literacy is 48 per cent. This figure could not have been reached but for the fact that the enrolments in the schools were able to contribute to the development of the educational resources of the population I would not like to

take too much of your time in dealing with the other aspects of education.

I would now like to come back to the basic problems of higher education. Today, if you firstly take techno.ogy, you will observe that the intake capacity of the country is 25,000 for engineering graduates, 47,500 for diploma-holders in engineering, 12,500 for medical graduates, and almost 15,000 for agricultural graduates. Remember, these are not to produce clerks. If you take the percentage of science in non-professional subjects you will find that approximately 42 to 44 per cent. of the young people in the universities and colleges are for the science-stream. And, if you take the contribution of research, it has gone up tremendously. Now, we have a very large research cadre with us. It is the third largest technological and scientific cadre in the world that we have in India. It is our engineers, our doctors our scientists, our public servants, and the graduates of our universities, who have built the dams, the power houses, the big factories and the big firms, who are responsible for one of the biggest systems of social services that exists in the world leaving aside one or two countries where it is on a large scale.

Therefore, Sir these are the achievements of our educated young people and of their teachers, if I am allowed a little bit of immodesty. Now, let us not sap this confidence of the nation in its system of higher education and in its capacity to make great achievements. Having said that, I would say, it is true that there are very many imbalances there are very many institutions which are sub-standard. I said this while introducing this motion. If you will recall, I used the world non-viable. I used a modest expression and called them 'non-viable.' I could have used a stronger word but perhaps that would not be in keeping with the academic tradition.

Therefore, Sir, we have got to apply our minds to all these problems. Another problem raised is the link between education and employment. This is a very important issue. I would be the last person again to deny the importance of this particular aspect. But I would plead with you to consider that the generation of employment (whether employment in the sense of services or of self-employment) is linked with the overall economic development of the nation. The whole country today is determined to move forward but as the Prime Minister said, this is not someting which can be achieved overnight. It requires toil and sweat, hard work and discipline from everyone. I have no doubt that with this hard work and with this determination on the part, not only of the leadership but of the entire country, we will be able to solve the problem of unemployment. But, at the same time, I would submit that till such time as the employment potential begins to increase, it would not be right for us to allow the haphazard and unchecked and unregulated expansion of higher education because we cannot divert the funds from primary education, from secondary education, from literacy courses, from technical education only to higher education. Therefore it is a twofold increase—firstly, because we cannot find enough funds to finance all the colleges which have been established during this period and also the other problem is that the people who take their degrees are unable to find suitable jobs.

Another problem that has been raised is this. It is again a very important problem. That is of making education a concurrent subject. I am afraid I am not the proper Minister of the Government of India to react to a proposal like this. This is something which the Prime Minister, in consultation with the Chief Ministers, can decide. My hon. friend, the distinguished Mr. Savant, has brought forward a bill which was circulated

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for eliciting public opinion. I am afraid that it did not evoke much of a response Maybe, in the new situation, there would be a new thinking. But, I cannot respond to this suggestion myself. It is beyond my capacity to do so. But what I will certainly look into is whether, within the present constitutional framework, we can give more authority to the U.G.C. to accelerate the pace of change and the pace of reform. The U.G.C., I can assure you, and, through you, the House is even more impatient at the slowness of change than we are here. But while I say this, I would like again to make one plea for your consideration. While there is unanimity that there should be change, the debate in this House itself has shown that the moment we come to any item of change, there is a difference of opinion. Take for example examination reform. My hon. friend who is not here at the moment, Shri B. R. Shukla, wanted an external examination system. Other friends and I myself subscribe to that view. But, we feel that the process of evaluation should be a continuous one and the best person who can evaluate is the teacher. And if the teacher is corrupt, then he will do so much damage. It is no use having an external examination because, after all, the external examiner cannot teach; he cannot train the mind or the personality or the character of the students. And therefore while we should be very strict in weeding them out from the profession—I do not know how we are going to do this—I share the feeling that we should weed out those who spread poisonous doctrines such as communalism and casteism. We should not go with these reactionary attitudes so far as teachers are concerned. The fact remains that the bulk of the teaching community does not suffer from this weakness and it has to be trusted and without trusing, we will not be able to bring about any major change in the educational system.

Yet, another point that has been emphasised is the question of discipline. I am very happy that my hon. friends have emphasised this point. It was a word which somehow, until the 26th of June, had gone out of fashion. Those in universities and colleges were considered to be rather old fashioned if they mentioned the word 'discipline'. But, Sir, education is a process of discipline. It is a process of discipline of mind, a discipline of character, a discipline of personality and a discipline of body. When we talk today of the needs of inter-disciplinary studies it means we are assuming that the base of education is discipline. It is only when there is discipline that we can talk of inter-disciplinary studies. Therefore, quite rightly hon. Members have emphasised that there is need for discipline. I hope that this message will reach every university and college and the call that has been given by the Prime Minister for discipline in every quarter and every place will be fully responded to by the academic community.

Sir, a reference has been made to the weaker sections of the community and to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The House, I am sure, will be happy to know and will appreciate that the UGC has taken a decision that now that we have been able to raise the minimum qualifications for appointment as teachers it would be possible to make reservation even in the teaching posts for persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Similarly, the UGC has recommended that seats should be reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in educational institutions and particularly in the prestigious institutions of higher learning and that remedial courses should be provided.

My hon. friend, Shri Dhamankar, was under a misaprehension when he thought that UGC pattern of assistance is that Rs. 5 lakhs will be the total volume of Fifth Plan project of which UGC will pay Rs. 2½ lakhs.

UGC's share will be Rs. 5 lakhs. The pattern would be the same as he stated but the UGC's share would be Rs. 5 lakhs.

My hon. friend, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, made a reference to the condition of hostels in Patna. Some time ago before I was given the responsibility of the office which I am now holding I had gone as a member of a visiting committee of UGC to Patna and I had myself seen the abominable conditions of hostels in Patna university. This time when the UGC visiting team went there they were able to see that the Patna university students were facing very serious difficulty on account of their hostels and I am glad to say that the UGC is very much seized of the problem and I have every hope that they will take proper steps to see that the hostel conditions improve in Patna university during the Fifth Plan period. Sir, regarding the Mouni Vidyapith which Shrimati Deshpande referred to, we have referred the matter to the Government of Maharashtra because it is properly within the jurisdiction of the Government of Maharashtra and the University of Kolhapur who are, I have no doubt. . . . .

18 hrs.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: You are giving them grants.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This was one of the institutions of rural higher education. We are giving grants. It was affiliated to the All India Council of Rural Higher Education. Then, Sir a decision was taken that we should stop giving grants beyond a particular date and that they would all be affiliated to their neighbouring institutions. This institution has now been affiliated to the Kolhapur University and this is the last year in which we are giving the grant. After that, we will have nothing to do with it. The administrative control is not in our hands.

Sir, many hon. Members have referred to the need for re-structuring of courses to make these courses more relevant to the needs of the country. I am entirely in agreement with that view and if hon. Members had cared to note my introductory remarks. I had mentioned that the UGC is specially seized of this need and a great deal of valuable work is being done to make the courses more relevant to the needs and requirements of the country. Particularly, I also made a mention of the colleges situated in rural areas and re-structuring of courses in rural areas to make them more development oriented and I even gave some examples of life sciences and social sciences. It is not correct to say that no changes have taken place since the Kothari Commission made its recommendations. All the recommendations which have been accepted by this House and which have been incorporated in the National Policy Resolution on Education are being implemented. But, it is true that the process of implementation is not as fast as one would like.

Sir, my hon. friend Shri Jamilur-Rehman who spoke with some displeasure nevertheless made a very important point to which I must make a reference. He spoke of Jamia Milia. I can assure you, Sir, and though you, the House including my hon. friend, that Government would be prepared to give as much assistance as is possible to see that Jamia Milia prospers and serves the nation well as it has done in the past. Perhaps, Sir, you may be aware of the fact that whereas the colleges of Delhi are receiving 95 per cent of their approved deficits, Jamia Milia gets cent per cent from the Government.

Sir, another suggestion was made, why is it not made a Urdu University. This is a University with full powers to grant its own degrees. It conducts its teaching through the medium of Urdu and it conducts its examinations also through the medium of Urdu. There are other Universities also like the University which I had had the honour

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

to belong—Aligarh Muslim University—which permit candidates to answer question papers through the medium of Urdu. As you know, Sir, what our Universities prescribe are not media of instruction but media of examination. Urdu has been recognised at least in these two places as a regular medium of examination. But, as you know, Sir, the number of Urdu-speaking people is very large. They are spread all over the country. There is hardly any part of the country where you will not find a Urdu-speaking person. Therefore, merely to call one University a Urdu University is not likely to solve the problem of Urdu-speaking people. Therefore, Sir, Government has been encouraging and the UGC has also been encouraging the development of Urdu in all parts of the country. There are at least 21 Universities in the country where there are post-graduate departments of Urdu and as this House is aware, Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of my colleague, Shri I. K. Gujral to go into the problem.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): When is the Committee likely to submit its report?

PROF. S. NURAL HASSAN: It has submitted its report and this is under examination of the Government.

The point was made about the National Service Scheme to involve the student community in well-meaning national service programmes. I am glad to report that the NSS, which had in the early part of the Fourth Plan begun with just 40,000 students, has now increased its strength four-fold to 1.6 lakhs of students (in 1973-74). This Scheme is being further expanded and developed and we hope that soon the number will go up to something like 2 lakhs. Some of the universities will again it is hoped, include at least for some subjects the work done or a community service of national service as an integral part of the curricular programme. Therefore, these changes are being brought about continuously.

About sports, I would like to assure this House that we are in full agreement with the suggestion made that sports have to be developed because this is an integral part of the development of the human personality. I would only offer one comment. I want to develop sports not merely to keep the young people out of mischief, but because I think that the development of Sports at which a major decision ment of the total personality of the young people and of the nation.

I am very glad that a very distinguished member of the All India Councli of Sports, Shri Indarjit Gupta, is sitting in front of me. Last year, at the initiative of the All India Council of Sports, we organised a conference of State Councils of Sports and of the State Ministers in charge of Sports at which a major decision was taken that within this Plan period we will ensure that at least 15,000 people in each development block are involved in one sport/physical education activity or the other, which means something like 80 lakh young people taking part in sports I hope it will be possible for us to implement this particular programme.

Shrimati Roza Deshpande quite rightly reminded us that at least in this International Women's Year we should think of women's education. I do not know if the hon. Lady Member has examined the recommendation of the Committee on the Status of Women in India that we should not go in for separate girls' colleges but we should go in for more girls' hostels. Now the commission has initiated a special scheme by which assistance on a generous scale would be given to colleges to build hostels for girls. I hope that as more funds become available to the Commission this programme would be taken up in right earnest.

Before I conclude I have already taken more time that I had intended to—I would like to mention just two

words. We have all talked of the purpose of education. I am glad that my hon. friends mentioned this and emphasised this. It is necessary that this message should reach the young people. The purpose of education was defined by Jawaharlal Nehru in the following words: "A university stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for progress, for the adventure of ideas and for the search for truth; it stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives; if the universities discharged their duties adequately, then it is well in the nation and the people. The purpose of the Universities is not merely to provide job oriented education. The basic purpose of the university is to train the mind, train the body and build up character. As was rightly emphasised by many hon. friends here, we have to right against obscurantism and superstition; we have to develop scientific outlook among our young people, we have to create in them a spirit of self-reliance and capacity not only to stand on their feet but also to make the nation stand on its feet. We have to right against individualism, that scourage which brought on 19th century industrial capitalism. The culture of this country is a collective and co-operative culture where the spirit of competition was not extolled but the spirit of co-operation was. We believe in co-operative living and our education will only grow if we develop the spirit of co-operative thinking and co-operative research and co-operative learning and above all a commitment of society. It is in this context that I entirely endorse the point that has been raised that the educaional system in the long run will be tested by its capacity to produce young people answering those qualities by the capacity of the educational system to support the march of the country towards socialism, secularism and democracy.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : About Pondicherry University, I thought the hon. Minister would say something.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Fifty per cent of the teachers in Pilani are temporary.

PROF. S. NURAL HASAN: That has been discussed many times before.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: No discussion had been there on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. This discussion is over. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 7, 1975/Sravana 16, 1897 (Saka)

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